The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,134 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1884.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
— Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	5th Aug.
L. Assaye	3038	500	S. F. Cole	12th ,,
M. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	19th ,,
L. Sutlej	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	26th ,,
— Lombardy	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	2nd Sept
L. Peshawur	3900	600	E. J. Baker	9th ,,
M. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	16th ,,
				FRIDAY.
L. Ballaarat	4752	750	P. S Tomlin	26th ,,
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	3rd Oct.
L. Indus	3962	600	W. E. Breeze	10th ,,
M. Hydaspes	3384	500	G. Scrivence	17th ,,
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	24th ,,
— Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M vis Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1884
ROHILLA	3300	700	W. Barratt	8th Aug.
BRINDISI	3542	600	I. Reeves	22nd Aug.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	5th Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	L. H. Moule	19th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 2, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or vid Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class Rs. 690. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, August 2, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 190, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
CHINA	3000	800	1st Sept.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer CANTON 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th August. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

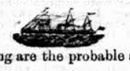
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, RIVE POOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following are the probable sailings :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about
s.s. HISPANIA	3,396	500	Boyle	7th Aug.
s.s. NUBIA	3,553	480	T. G. Knox	21st ,,
s.s. PERSIA	4,500	600	R. Hutchison	4th Sept.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,251	480	J. B. Murray	20th ,,
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,070	480	F. Blight	4th Oct.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3,400	480	W. S. Young	20th ,,

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th June, 1884.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now importing wines from the leading Continental Houses from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country, of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 18, Forbes-street, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BROKEN CAST IRON POT SLEEPERS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on THURSDAY, the 7th August, 1884, Tenders for the purchase of any quantity up to 900 tons of Broken Cast Iron Pot Sleepers now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they may be seen upon application to the Wharf Superintendent. Offers must quote a rate per ton of 20 cwts. weighed over and delivered on the spot, and specify the time within which the whole quantity tendered for will be taken delivery of, as follows :—

Cash before delivery.

Each tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit in cash or Government Promissory notes of Rs. 10 a ton up to a maximum deposit of Rs. 500 which, in the case of the successful Tenderer, will be retained as security for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th July, 1884.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST
results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps	Rs.	350	
Do.	40	do.	,, 750
Do. for 6 arc lights	2,000	Candles, each.	,, 1,20
Do. 8 do.	500	do.	,, 1,250
Do 20 do.	500	do.	,, 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager

51, Meadow-street

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRSA," 2,600 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 6th August, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 4th August, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 14th August 1884, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th August, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1884. Agents.

INDIA TO THE HOLY LAND,
EGYPT AND BACK,

Starting Bombay, September 16th and October 3rd. Calcutta September 4th, 13th, 18th, and 30th.

From Rs. 800 to 1,300.

A fifty days' trip, including all Steamer, Hotel, and Camp expenses.

Programme upon application.

Reduced Single and Return Tickets to Europe and Australia. *See* Book of Routes, with Maps, As. 8.

Address—

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW ;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

PASSENGER SEASON 1884.

MESSRS. KING, KING and Co. will on application forward, free of charge, a copy of their "HAND-BOOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS," and full particulars as to Berths available, Rates of Passage, dates of sailing, &c. by P. and O. and all other lines of steamers.

KING, KING AND CO.

Bombay, February 1, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES.

		Cash.
TREACHER'S DIETETIC COCOA	per tin	Rs. 0 14
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA	,,	,, 0 15
CADBURY'S COCOA ESSENCE	,,	,, 1 2
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA	,,	,, 1 8
SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA	,,	,, 1 14
COCOA NIBS	,,	,, 2 4
CHOCOLATMENIER, large Tablets		Re. 1 and 1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,
FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

		Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC	per doz.,	Rs. 26 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC	,,	,, 30 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy	,,	,, 33
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use	,,	,, 54

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

THE NEW SEASON'S MAKE
OF
TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
BOMBAY CHUTNEY,

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP'S
PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

A MOST invaluable Cough Medicine, which has now been proved by an experience of many years, and continues to receive the increasing approbation of the public.

It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing repose. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.

Per bottle Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

APERIENT
MINERAL WATERS.

THESE natural remedies are now universally recommended in cases of Chronic Constipation, Liver and other functional disorders. The following, imported from the Springs, are warranted fresh :—

ÆSCULAP WATER (Hungarian).—A pure and Palatable Aperient, rich in Sodium and Magnesium Salts, and containing a large percentage of antacids and has the advantage of being less unpleasant to take than many other Bitter Waters. Pints, Re. 1 each ; per dozen, Rs. 10 ; Quarts, Rs. 1½ each ; per doz., Rs. 12.

VICTORIA WATER (Hungarian) recommended by Professor Douglas Maclagan, Dr. Oscar Widmann, "The Practitioner," The Hospital Staff, Lemberg, and many other authorities. Litre bottles, Re. 1-4 each ; per doz., Rs. 12.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER (Hungarian) recommended by Drs. Marion Sims, Scanzoni, Macnamara, Roberts, Macpherson, Aitkin, and others, and by the Medical Press. Imperial pints, 14 as. ; per doz., Rs. 9 ; quarts, Re. 1-4 ; per doz., Rs. 12.

TARASP WATER (Swiss) recommended by Dr. Pernisch and by several eminent Bombay Practitioners. Imperial pints, 14 annas each.

FRIEDRICHSHALL WATER (German) recommended by Sir Henry Thompson, the late Baron Liebig, and the Medical Press. Imperial pints, 12 as. each ; per doz., Rs. 7-8.

CARLSBAD WATER (Austrian) recommended by the Medical Press and Faculty generally. Litre bottles, Re. 1 each ; per doz., Rs. 10.

ALKALINE
MINERAL WATERS.

EVIAN LES BAINS.—SOURCES.—Cachat, Guillot, and Bonnevie. Highly recommended by eminent English and Continental Physicians for chronic affections of the Liver, Indigestion, Biliousness, and all affections of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Per doz. quart bottles, Rs. 10.

CONTREXEVILLE WATER.—Much resorted to for affections of the Urinary organs. Litre bottle, Re. 1 ; per doz., Rs. 10.

SELTZER WATER.—We prepare this artificially, and produce a most successful imitation of the natural beverage. We strongly recommend it. Per dozen, exclusive of bottles, Re. 1.

VICHY WATER.—From the "Celestins" Spring. A strongly Alkaline water, used in diabetes kidney diseases, and gout. Per dozen Rs. 6.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many brands of Whisky now before the Public under various alluring announcements, TREACHER & Co.'s GLENLIVET is still the first favourite with Connoisseurs and all those who know what a really good Whisky is.

TREACHER & CO.'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

The great reputation of TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY is due to the care exercised in the choosing of perfectly pure Malt Spirits ; to the sound skill and judgment shown in blending ; and to its being perfectly matured. Thus a Whisky is obtained, which, for delicacy of aroma, full yet soft flavour, and ripe mellowness, stands without a rival.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY,
Cash Rs. 22-8 per Dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Acts 1862 to 1883, whereby the liability of the Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.)

CAPITAL .. ..£2,000,000.

FIRST ISSUE OF 1,00,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH,

Of which 50,000 are reserved for issue in India, China, Japan and the Colonie

PAYABLE

£1 on Application ; £1 on Allotment, and the Balance of £8 at such times and in such sums not exceeding £2, as the Directors may determine, and at intervals of not less than one month.

(Interest at Five per cent. per annum will be allowed upon all payments made in advance of Calls.)

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W. W. CARGILL, Esq. ..... Founder of the Oriental Bank Corporation.
E. F. HARRISON, Esq., C.S.I. ..... Formerly President of the Bank of Bengal.
A. J. MACDONALD, Esq. ..... { Late of Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and formerly President of the Bank of Bombay.
Sir BENJAMIN C. C. PINE, K.C.M.G. ..... { Oriental Club, Hanover Square, late Governor of Leeward Islands.
GRANT HEATLY TOD-HEATLY, Esq. ..... 13, Carlton House Terrace, London, S. W.

BANKERS.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, Limited,
THE BANK OF SCOTLAND (Edinburgh, London, and Branches).

BROKERS.
Messrs. STEER, LAWFORD & CUERTON, 3, Drapers' Gardens, E.C.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. HOLLAMS, SON & COWARD, Mincing Lane, London.

INTERIM SECRETARY.
R. T. ROHDE, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES : 40, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

Copy of prospectus and form of application can be obtained at the Bombay office of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

Payments on application will be received at the rate of Rs. 12-4 per £(1s. 7 19-32d. per rupee) until further notice.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Timekeepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH.

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F. L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting and open face cases.

The "smallest" the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges. Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Breguet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES

Rs. 90, 110 and 135.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. L. F. & Co. can recommend this well-finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. L. F. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Samples will be sent and special terms be made with Railway or other Companies on application given.

two years' guarantee is given [illegible] the above Watches.
Initials engraved gratis to [illegible]rs. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE-LEU[illegible] & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES'—

Parisien Satin Shoes, plain or beaded Toes. From Rs. 5-4 per pair.
Kid or Calf Walking-Shoes. From Rs. 9-15 per pair.
Kid or Calf Walking-Boots, Buttoned. From Rs. 12-8 per pair.
Kid Glacè or Morocco Shoes, French Heels. From Rs. 5-15 per pair.
Cloth Boots and Shoes. Elastic or Buttoned. From Rs. 4-4 per pair.
Kid Glacè, Morocco or Satin Shoes with Fancy Beaded Toes. From Rs. 5-4 per pair.
Lawn-Tennis Shoes in Calf or Blue, Black and Brown Canvas. From Rs. 5-4 per pair.

GENTLEMEN'S—

Shoes from Rs. 2-15 per pair.
Boots Elastic or Lace in Kid Calf or Patent Leather from Rs. 5-8 per pair.
Dancing Pumps Rs. 8-15 per pair.
Tennis Shoes. Rs. 5-12 per pair.

WM. SILLITOE,
Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH

they will send

Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!
NOW READY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

FROM ALL THE KNOWN MAKERS.
A SPLENDID COLLECTION.
NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED IN BOMBAY.
LIBERAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

NOTE.—Please inspect our stock before purchasing from elsewhere.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
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Pocket Levels.	T. Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Half Sets	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION
*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT.

SUPERIOR to any imported Extract, guaranteed fresh, pure, and prepared under our personal superintendence. No other kind should be given to Invalids.

Two ounce Jars..... Re. 1-4

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON,

PREPARED according to Liebig's process. Freshness and absolute purity GUARANTEED.

Four ounce Jars..... Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
ALTERATIVE CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES.

FOR improving the tone of the system and purifying the Blood, thus quickly producing FINE CONDITION, a GLOSSY COAT, HEALTH, and STRENGTH.

Per bottle Re. 1-8.

KEMP'S
STRENGTHENING IRON POWDERS FOR HORSES.

Especially beneficial during the monsoon and the hot weather, when the Horse suffers from Lassitude and Depression of Power, producing an immediate change, restoring CONDITION and LIFE.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums ; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.

Per bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ESPLANADE THEATRE.

TWO GRAND and LAST PERFORMANCES will be given by the SOUTHERN STAR MISTRELS at the above theatre on MONDAY, the 4th, and THURSDAY, the 7th instant, prior to their departure from Bombay to Straits, China and Australia, on which occasions Mr. D. A. Bowman has promised to sing his celebrated song entitled "Slavery Days."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box (Reserved Seats)	Rs. 2
(Not reserved)	,, 1
Stalls	As. 12
Gallery	,, 8
Pit	,, 4

TENDERS are invited for the landing, &c., of CLAN LINE COAL for a period of one year. Forms and particulars can be obtained at the office of the undersigned, and tenders must be deposited before noon of the 7th instant.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st August, 1884.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an airy BED and BATH ROOM on the top floor of a house in Hornby-row, Fort, with the use of a kitchen. Rent only Rs. 30. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAYS.
NOTICE.

ON and after 1st August, PARCELS may be booked at the usual rates from and to any station on the East Deccan line of the Southern Mahratta Railways and any station on the G. I. P. Railway.

JAMES CRAIK,
Traffic Manager, S. M. Railways.

Gadag, 29th July, 1884.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—This superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial and with the greatest success as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Malassimilation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Gastric Irritation, and all chronic affections of the Intestinal tract. Price, bottle 12 as. Jar Re. 1-4.

D. FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m., for the following objects :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and statement of accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. W. M. Macaulay and Mr. J. E. Sassoon, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th July, 1884.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 53, Victoria buildings, Parsee Bazar-street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 9th August, 1884, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

(1.) To receive and adopt the Directors' report and the audited balance sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1884.
(2.) To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
(3.) To appoint Directors in place of those retiring who are eligible for re-election.
(4.) To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2nd to 9th August, 1884, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 26th July, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned did on the 1st instant pay to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 181st monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1884.

S.S. WERNETH HALL ARRIVED 2ND AUGUST, 1884.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwt. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expenses.

EDWARD BATES & CO.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1884.

NOTICE.

THE right to SELL by RETAIL BHANG and GANJA, and to MANUFACTURE and RETAIL CHANDUL, MADAT, and other PREPARATIONS of POPPY JUICE, other than Opium in the Thana District during the current year will be RESOLD by AUCTION before the Collector at Thana, on FRIDAY, the 8th August, 1884, at 1 p. m.

W. A. EAST,
Collector.

Thana Collector's Office, 1st August, 1884.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-interim Dividend of Rs. 70, seventy, for fully paid-up shares for the half-year ending 30th June, 1884, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 4th instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., at the Company's office, No. 2, Churchlane, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 2nd instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1884.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart-row, west, on FRIDAY, the 22nd August, 1884, at 3 o'clock p.m. for the transaction of the following business :—

To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 30th June last, to declare a Dividend.

To appoint a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation and to appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year.

To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1884.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION
MANGALORE TILES.
PATENTED UNDER ACTS XV. OF 1859 AND XIII. OF 1872.

IN consequence of many imitations of the above original "Mission" Tiles first introduced in India in 1865 by the Industrial Establishment for the above "Mission," they are now made on entirely new principles and patented. "Mission" Mangalore Tiles are so long before the public and so well known for their ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS, that nothing more need be said about them. The NEW TILES possess all the improvements suggested by a long course of manufacture, and are such as always to command that degree of popularity which follows honest goods made by skilled European talent in their particular business.

Tiles sent direct from the Factory to any seaport town at cheap freight.

Contracts entered into for setting Tiles and Building Ridges, Rips, &c.

☞ Orders now registered for new season tiles due here in September next.

Sample tiles will be sent free of charges, and every other information supplied by

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS BY
TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Army and Navy Gazette.	Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper
Bell's Life in London.	News of the World.
Bird O' Freedom.	Overland Mail.
Broad Arrow.	Penny Illustrated Paper.
Engineering.	Pictorial World.
Field.	Punch.
Fun.	Queen.
Glasgow Weekly Herald.	Reynold's Weekly Newspaper.
Graphic.	Times (Weekly Edition).
Home News.	Truth.
Illustrated Police News.	Vanity Fair.
Illustrated London News.	Volunteer Service Gazette.
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.	Weekly Despatch.
Judy.	Weekly Freeman.
Liverpool Weekly Mercury.	Weekly Irish Times.
	World.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED
FOR THE
GRAPHIC SUMMER NUMBER,
WITH LARGE COLOURED PLATE
ENTITLED
"THE LOST BIRD."
(Expected shortly.)
Price Re. 1 ; post free Re. 1-4.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
☞ Telephone No. 39.

TO BE LET, a commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW on Clare Road, Byculla, known as "HUNTLEY LODGE" at present undergoing thorough repairs, painting, &c., well adapted for a large family, either of Europeans or Natives, or for a School or Hotel. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, from 1st September, the GROUND FLOOR of a house at Mazagon, opposite Hamilton's Hotel. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, from 1st September, a BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, at present occupied by Dr. Macconachie. For further particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, the "WILDERNESS" at Malabar Hill, at present occupied by Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, Esquire. For further particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, an entire FOUR-STORIED HOUSE in Hornby Row, near the Police Court, suitable either for Europeans or Parsees. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, a FURNISED RESIDENCE in the Fort. Rent Rs. 60. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, from 1st October, a BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 175. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

JUST TO HAND PER S.S. "TITANIA,"
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manilas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neubery's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites,"
Rs. 85 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 4-8.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.
Specially recommended for Monsoon Smoking,
MILD and FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	,, 35	,, 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	,, 40	,, 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

NOTES of CASES on the CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE, with a full Index and copy of the Code. By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON. Price Rs. 15.

Apply to BABU NEERUNJUN BANNERJEE,
3, Outram-street, Calcutta.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, North-Western Provinces, will receive tenders up till the 31st day of August, 1884, for the manufacture of 240 lacs, more or less, of first-class BRICKS required for the construction of the Jumna Bridge, at Kalpi.

The forms of tenders and conditions of contract, &c., can be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer, Cawnpore-Kalpi Railway at Cawnpore, either personally or by letter, on payment of a fee of Rs. 5.

The tenders accompanied by the receipt for Rs. 5·0 earnest-money from the Executive Engineer, Cawnpore-Kalpi Railway, should be addressed to the Chief Engineer, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, at Naini Tal under sealed covers and superscribed "Tender for bricks Kalpi Bridge" and will be opened by him at his office at 12 noon on the 1st day of September, 1884.

The earnest-money will be forfeited if a tender is accepted and the contract deeds are not afterwards completed by the person tendering.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. BHASKER MANECKJEE has CONTRACTED to SELL the undermentioned property, any and all persons having any claim in and to the said premises or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office, No. 27, Meadow-street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same may be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or chawl as also a tank standing thereon situate lying and being on the north side of Thakoredwar Lane, in the Registration sub-district of Mandvee, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. A1430, Old Survey No. 493 and New Survey No. 3-7601 and 4-7602 and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east partly by sweeper's passage and partly by property of Vidyaram Mohunji, on or towards the west partly by property of Pandarinath Sakaram and partly by property of Lalloobhai Hurgovandass, on or towards the north partly by property of the said Pandarinath Sakaram and partly by passage leading to privies and on or towards the south by the said Thakoredwar Lane and the said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 99 and now under Nos. 130, 132, 134, 136, and 138 and were and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bhasker Manockjee.—Dated this 2nd day of August, 1884.

PESTONJEE KAVASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SILICATED CARBON FILTERS of all sizes. New shipment just unpacked.—BARTON & Co. Limited, Church-gate-street.

THE MAGIC MOUSE-TRAP, a marvel of cheapness and utility. Never fails. Re. 1.—Steward & Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

CREWELL WORK SILKS at 2 As. per skein in every shade of color just to hand. Also, an extensive stock of new laces.—Badham, Pile and Co., Limited.

JUST RECEIVED fashionable Scotch Angola and Tropical Tweeds, &c., for Sacque Coat and Trowsers, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25. Try Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

WANTED a clerk who understands thoroughly Merchants Telegraphic Code and has a good knowledge of the English language. Apply Rahi Brothers with copies of testimonials.

WANTED an experienced Hindoo Compounder. A passed medical pupil preferred. He must be steady, honest and able to produce testimonials. Salary good. Apply B. and Co., care of this paper.

WANTED ENGAGEMENT by a sober, steady, young man in a Mercantile House, Bank &c. Is well up in correspondence, possesses a thorough knowledge of accounts and book-keeping and has had a varied experience of business in several branches. Testimonial furnished. Security to the extent of Rs. 2,000 deposited if essential. Apply to "J. W. B." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-Locks.—Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

TEMPLE BAR.—TOM SAYERS, Bombay. BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS.

FOR SALE, light, well built Tonga and Ponies, square Piano by Lipp & Son, almost new. Apply Rev. C. Mountfort, Nasik.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

BASS'S L. G. (light gravity) PALE ALE at Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3 quarts and pints. Apply to the head godown-keeper, Phipson & Co., 13, Forbes-street.

COMFORTABLE and AIRY ROOMS available at Bombay Hotel, Fort, Tamarind Lane, formerly known as Royal Hotel. Terms moderate.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNE.—This excellent wine, our own shipping and brand, we now offer at Rs. 54 per case.—Cutler, Palmer and Co., Bombay.

MONSOON.—Coleman's Family Hotel, Apollo House, Fort, overlooking the Harbour. Some Rooms on top floor, with or without board, at specially low rates.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.

J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow-street.

A FREE PASSAGE to London.—Wanted a Medical Officer for steamer sailing for London on the 6th August. Apply to Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Bombay.

£6,277,986·3·0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 5-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash. —PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES, required during the current year, comprising Tools, Ropes, Baskets, Cotton Waste, Tallow, Tar, &c.

Forms of Tender with list and approximate quantities can be obtained from the undersigned, on payment of five rupees.

Sealed Tenders should reach the Agent's Office, not later than 15th August, 1884.

The Agent reserves the right to accept any tender in whole or in part.

WILLIAM COEN,
Storekeeper, S. M. Ry. Co.

Hotgi, 23rd July, 1884.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes-Street, on FRIDAY, the 8th August next, at four o'clock, to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made upto the 31st December, 1883, and 30th June, 1884.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of the Directors who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th instant to the 8th proximo both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 15th July, 1884.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustee's and Mortgagee's Power's Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of His late ROYAL HIGHNESS HISAMUS SULTANAH SULTAN MURAD MIRZA, late of Tehran in Persia, Mahomedan, and Governor of Kermanshahan and Kurdistan, who died in the Empire of Persia aforesaid or elsewhere out of British India, on the 12th day of March, 1883, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION (with a copy of his Will annexed) of whose property and credits, having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, were granted on the 16th day of July, 1884, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to the HON. SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON, a partner in the firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., of Bombay, merchants, and the constituted attorney of ABUN NASAR MIRZA HISAMUS SULTANAH, the son, heir and one of the legatees, named in the Will of the said deceased, limited as therein mentioned, are required to send to the said Hon. Solomon David Sassoon, as such Administrator, at the office of his said firm in Forbes-street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses, and the particulars of their claims upon, or against, the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on, or before, the 30th day of September, 1884, as after that date the said Hon. Solomon David Sassoon, as such Administrator, will pay, or remit, the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said Abu Nasar Mirza Hisamus Sultanah as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid ; and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 19th day of July, 1884.

HORE, CONROY AND BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

GORGE LIVERS

BILLIOUS conditions, constipation, piles, dyspepsia, headache, cured by "Wells' May Apple Pills" As. 4, p.l, and As. 10. boxes at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay General Agent for India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

Under instructions from the receiver appointed in suits Nos. 98 and 155 of 1881 being suits in relation to the administration of the estate of the late Eduljee Rustomji Soonevala, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their rooms—All that the debt or outstanding sum of Rs. 3,920 due and owing to the said estate from Pestonji Dinshaw, formerly solicitor of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, upon a bond or writing in the Gujrati language in favour of the said deceased, and made and executed by him and dated the 4th May, 1880, payable by yearly instalments of Rs. 300 on the 1st day of May in each year. The said bond or writing is for Rs. 5,000, and the amount due thereon has now been reduced to Rs. 3,920 by payments made on account. The instalment of Rs. 300 due on the 1st May last is outstanding.

Also all that the estate and interest of the late Edulji Rustomji Soonavala in the share and interest of Edulji Hormusji Buttivala in the right of his wife Jeevanbai of and in the movable and immovable estate and effects of the late Hormusji Cowasji Mistry, deceased. The said Edulji Rustomji Soonavala had in his lifetime filed a suit being suit No. 122 of 1874 against the said Edulji Hormusji Buttivala and his said wife Jeevanbai for recovery of this claim and by an order of reference made in the said suit by the said court, on the 30th March, 1875, it was referred to W. E. Hart, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, as Special Commissioner, to take the account of the Estate of the said Hormusjee Cowasjee Mistry, deceased, but which said reference has not since been proceeded with.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of broken Slates, Roofing Duchess and Packing Cases, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Storeyard, Parel.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by the Port Storekeeper State Railway, to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place—

1,535 broken slates, roofing duchess and packing cases &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 4th August, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES.

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th and 16th August, 1884, respectively, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the properties below described, at the time and places hereinafter mentioned, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Mooljee Jivraj and Co., and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mahomedbhoy Saachoobhoy, partner in the firm of Sachoobhoy Khaki, insolvent.

Lot No. 1.—On FRIDAY, the 15th, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the building thereon, lying and being on the south side of Bhandarwada and Cazee Syed Street, in the Island of Bombay, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 108 7-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, assessed by the Collector of land revenue under No. 730, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 187, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the north by the said Bhundarwada Street and Cazee Sayad Street, on or towards the south by Cooly Street, on or towards the east by the property of the representatives of Casumbhoy Nathabhoy, deceased, and on or towards the west by the said Bhandarwada Street and Cazee Sayad Street and Cooly Street, which said piece or parcel of ground had been formerly for several years past in the occupation of Fazualla Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy or his tenants, and now is in the occupation of the tenants of Mahomedbhoy Sachoo.

Lot No. 2.—On SATURDAY, the 16th, at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 505 5 9 square yards and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by Clive Third Row, on or towards the south by Clive Second Row, on or towards the east by Clive Road, and on or towards the west by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3,186 and are situate in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 32.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Pestonji Cowasji, Esq., solicitor H. C., attorney for the said mortgagees Messrs. Mulji Jivraj & Co., or to the undersigned at their office No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 4th August, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th August, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 bales grey shoolas.
9 bales grey buff-end madapollams.
5 drums infushrine.

An invoice of electroplated ware consisting of tea and coffee services, cruet frames, waiters, Britannia metal tea and coffee services, tea and coffee pots, butter coolers, table, dessert and tea spoons, table and dessert forks, bone-handled table knives, &c.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. J. Watson, consisting of gold open-faced watch, rings, brooches, silver studs, &c.

On account and at the risk of Goolam Hoosein Keekabhoy—

G K Bombay—7-9, 3 bales canvas, ex Clan Matheson. 10-12, 3 bales canvas, ex Clan Ogilvie.

By order of the consignees and on account and at the risk of Mr. W. McGuffin, of London—

Ex s.s. Ethiopia.
W T & Co.—78 cases fine old Irish whiskey.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome English-built light dog-cart with a powerful fast-trotting bay Gallaway, aged 7 years, named Ichabod, 14 hands, quiet to ride and drive ; and a set of Cawnpore harness complete.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Ferre Bunder, by order of Mr. Hajee Oosman Hajee—200 superior first-class teak squares, in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF BEST WROUGHT IRON FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

An invoice of best wrought iron fire and burglar proof safes with powder proof, unpickable lock, by George Lucas and Co. Sizes 18, 20, 24, 30 inches.

SALE of choice and rare Plants in tubs and pots at Falkland House, Falkland-road.

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Commissary of Ordnance.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes-street, on FRIDAY, August 8th, 1884, at half-past four o'clock, to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to the 31st December, 1883, and 30th June, 1884.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th instant to the 8th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 15th July, 1884.

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RESERVE FUND..... $2,500,000.
INSTALMENTS of PREMIUM received on NEW SHARES ..... 1,563,361·06 $4,063,361.06

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FIFTY POUNDS A YEAR FROM AGE 50.

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GOLD MEDAL, FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE—CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1884.
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THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY
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SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE
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TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

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£505,936 WAS PAID IN CLAIMS in 1882 and £508,144 in 1883, or over One Million Sterling within the last two years under Standard Policies which fell in by death or maturity.

THE FUNDS during the same time have steadily increased and now amount to upwards of Six-and-a-quarter Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable securities.

A MARKED PREFERENCE was again shown last year by the Assuring Public in favour of the Standard Office. Applications were received for assurances amounting to £1,708,903-5-2, and Policies were granted for £1,361,076-16-4, believed to be the largest new business transacted by any of the Scotch offices during 1883.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 38, Elphinstone Circle, (above Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.), Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

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AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR :

JUST ARRIVED per s.s. Kangra, one very elegant and neat brand new canoe-shaped LANDAU expressly built to our order by Watson, of London, very light and suitable for one or pair of horses.

One second-hand BAROUCHE with patent Brake, in good order, suitable for a pair of horses, by Rogers, of London.

One circular-fronted second-hand BROUGHAM, in very good order.

Also, a single second-hand BROUGHAM, very light and in good order.

Two fashionable ERDODY CARTS, hung upon patent axles and long side springs, with silver lamps, complete ; one painted blue, fine lined orange, and the other black and vermillion ; both trimmed in blue, built by Windover, of Longacre, and arrived per s.s. Ethiopia.

A pair of well-bred, fast-trotting and young Australian MARES, thoroughly broken to harness, and suitable for a mail-phaeton, or a light barouche. Hight about 15 hands. Price Rs. 1,200.

Carriages and pairs can be let on hire during the Monsoon by months, on reasonable terms.

Apply to

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MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP.

INFALLIBLE, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. As. 10. at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co. Bombay, General Agents.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Brama, 2,083 tons, Captain E. Cave, sailed on the 2nd instant for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE Steamer Viceroy, 1,569 tons, Captain J. Wright sailed on the 2nd instant for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE Steamer Preston, 1,641 tons, Captain D. B. Rooke, sailed on the 2nd instant for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Texan, 2,135 tons, Captain R. Morgan, sailed on the 2nd instant for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Bangalore 1,309 tons, Captain J. P. Hassall, sailed on the 2nd instant for China &c., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Nyanza, 1,421 tons Captain F. Schewedler. sailed on the 2nd instant for Zanzibar, with a general cargo, and 45 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co's Steamer Sumatra, 1,406 tons, Captain W. J. Clement, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from China &c., with a general cargo.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Calder, 400 tons, Captain T. Hughes, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 17 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line Steamer Werneth Hall, 2,690 tons, Captain T. Collin, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Liverpool (5th July), with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Satara, 820 tons, Captain T. N. Fesbank, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Ahmed Adwani, Mr. Ally bin Amed, Mr. Mahomed Avajee, Mr. H. bin Buddur, Mr. Ahmed Chervia and two children, and 34 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Sumatra (s)	Clement	Hongkong, July 12.
2	Werneth Hall	Collin	Liverpool, July 5.
	Winchester (s)	Bentley	Newport, July

BRANCH OF THE STATIC POST

THE OOMERCARRY DOUBLE MURDER.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, at his bungalow, Clare-road, Byculla, into the circumstances connected with the death of Hajee Bebee. Deceased was the wife of Hajee Mahomed Suffer Shoostry, a Mogul merchant. On the 25th June last, at about half-past 3 o'clock in the morning, she and her husband were murderously assaulted by a stranger under circumstances already reported. The deceased died on the 29th June, and her husband on the 13th from the wounds inflicted on them.

The following further evidence was recorded :—

[illegible] said.—I am a money-lender, and my office is at 10, Dutch Candy-road. On the 27th of June I went there at 10-30 p.m. I was seated in my office when [illegible] Bhendy-bazaar came to me and asked me to go with him. I went with him to a house where I found [illegible], a European police-constable, and [illegible] Mussulmen and several native women present, who says his name is Mirza Aga, was also there, and was in the custody of the European policeman. The European policeman [illegible] Motee Hakma, and the latter was present, and who says his name is Mirza Aga, told me to listen to what Mirza Aga was going to say. Mirza Aga then said in our presence that he had found three articles of clothing, stained with blood, on the ground where we were standing. Subsequently Abdool Ali then removed some earth from a spot which Mirza Aga pointed out, and found a bundle of clothes, which he removed. The bundle, which consisted of a pair of trousers, a white pyrun, and a green-coloured coat. I saw some spots on the green coat, which looked like to say whether they were blood or not. I only observed them by the light of a lamp which Mirza Aga spoke in Hindustanee.

Mr. Abdoolbux Elibux, a hawker of toys, living in Bhendy-bazaar, gave precisely similar evidence.

Mr. Edward B. Lyon said.—I am a Surgeon-Major in the Bombay Army, and Chemical Analyser to Government. On the 2nd July, Superintendent Sweeney, of the Bombay Police, brought me two sealed parcels containing the knife, coat, shirt, and pair of drawers now produced. I have examined these articles. I have not been able to detect the presence of stains of blood on them.

Mr. Mirza Hussain Khan said.—I am a solicitor of the High Court, and live at Oomercarry. On the morning of the 25th June last, about 3 a.m., I was asleep in my house, when I was aroused by my people, who told me that a row was going on in the next house. In consequence, I came out into the lane. It was then dark. I saw Hajee Hoossein and Syed Hoossein in the lane; they were calling loudly for assistance. I asked them what had occurred, and they asked me to get a surgeon. I went into the house of the deceased, and there saw her husband lying on the floor covered with blood. The deceased was sitting on the floor about half-a-yard distant from the feet of her husband. I observed that she was very pale; her husband appeared to be unconscious. They both appeared to have been wounded. I did not speak to them, but at once went away and brought Superintendent Sweeney. On our way back to the house of the deceased I saw the deceased and her husband being taken away by the police in two victorias. When I entered the house with Superintendent Sweeney he found a clasped-knife on the floor of the kitchen verandah; the blade was open, but it was not bloody. Mr. Sweeney left two policemen in charge of the house, and left the ayah under police surveillance. The windows and doors of the house were closed, and we went away. About 8 o'clock the same morning I went to the J. J. Hospital, and there saw the deceased and her husband. Before I went to the hospital and in the presence of Mr. Gell the abba (exhibit E.) and the skull-cap (exhibit F.) were found in the bedroom. On the 27th June about 10 p.m., in consequence of a statement made by the man here present, and who says his name is Hajee Mirza Aga, and which statement was made in my presence, and in the presence of Mr. Gell, Superintendent [illegible] Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdoo[illegible] all went to Chinbooscullah [illegible]

[illegible] bre the meeting of the [illegible]

[illegible]84-85.

[illegible]AY, 28th June, 1884.

[illegible].C.S., Municipal Com-

[illegible]9 of 1884-85, forward-[illegible]. David Gostling, on [illegible] stormwater reservoir [illegible]s, I have the honour to [illegible]

[illegible]neral description of the [illegible]ervoir on the Flats [illegible] Commissioner's letter [illegible] (No. 962 of 1883), Mr. [illegible] para. IV.) his inability to [illegible]ded purpose of the storm-[illegible]servoir, especially with reference to the admission of seawater into it, and he asks the question (in para V.) whether it is the intention to do so during the monsoon months; he then (in paras. VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII.) gives details of his experience of the working of the Love Grove sluices during last monsoon, and adds that he is satisfied seawater was daily admitted to the Flats during the past monsoon. In para. XIII. he sums up his objections to the proposed reservoir in the following terms :—

"The conclusion I have arrived at is this, that, but for the admission of seawater, the main drain would have but rarely overflowed its banks, and then only in heavy floods, when the sewage would have been highly diluted with fresh rainwater. That this unnecessary excessive admission of seawater is the direct cause of the pungent smells on the Flats from which we have been suffering. That from this cause the sewage daily being prevented from escaping by the return flow of the seawater has gradually increased in density and pungency throughout the monsoon; that every day there has been a fresh deposit in the Mahaluxmi swamps, while every moderate flood has caused serious deposit on the Race Course; which, but for the backing up action of the seawater, would long before have flowed off to sea; that but for this admission of seawater the Mahaluxmi swamp would be no swamp at all, but would without difficulty be turned into bright green meadow land. It has remained a swamp hitherto, because it has been nobody's business to put it right, a sort of 'no man's land,' which the Government have been ashamed to [illegible] have been glad to get rid of for the asking, and which the Municipality from the sheer indifference of Government have been allowed year by year to foul and ruin, because it has been nobody's business to encounter foul odours and possible illness in an endeavour to find out how the land could be improved and put to some useful purpose suitable to the suburbs of our great city."

II. With reference to Mr. Gostling's first objection, viz., "that, but for the admission of seawater, the main drain would have but rarely overflowed its banks and then only in heavy floods when the sewage would have been highly diluted with fresh rainwater," it is only necessary to consider the capacity of the main drain between Bellasis-road bridge and the Love Grove sluices, and to compare this volume with the accumulation of rain which has to be provided for under certain rates of rainfall, assuming that the state of tide is such as to render it impossible to open the sluice gates.

III. The capacity of the old main drain between the points stated is 822,575 cubic feet.

1"	of ranfall equals	8,033,190	cubic feet.
2"	do.	do.	16,066,380	do.
3"	do.	do.	24,099,570	do.
4"	do.	do.	32,132,760	do.

From this statement it will be seen that the accumulation of stormwater due to 1" of rainfall is ten times the quantity which can be accommodated by the old main drain. Mr. Gostling may, however, point out that it is unfair to his argument to assume that the state of the tide is such as to make it impossible to open the sluice gates, but to this I must reply, that it is this very inability to secure a free flow from the old Main Drain at all states of the tide which makes it so necessary to provide a reservoir wherein to store up the rainwater until the tide will permit of its being run into the sea; and that if such a reservoir is not provided then the rainwater must accumulate and remain on the low-lying portions of the island such as Khetwadi, Kamatipura, Grant-road, &c.

IV. If, therefore, the old main drain is insufficient in capacity to store up the collections of a 1" rainfall, it is quite unnecessary to discuss further its inability to meet a larger and more usual one.

V. Mr. Gostling's next contention is "that the unnecessary excessive admission of seawater is the direct cause of the pungent smells on the Flats from which we have been suffering." In the first place, I should state that there has been no excessive admission of seawater on the Flats. A careful record of all occasions when seawater has been admitted into the old main drain has been kept. In the month of April, 1883, the entrance to the sluices on the sea side was much encumbered by a deep deposit of sewage matter, and the same condition existed on the land side. In order to remove this deposit a temporary bund was constructed across the old main drain at about 300 yards from the sluices, and on the 16th of April the sea was admitted and retained until low water, when it was allowed to flow out and scour away the deposit. This was repeated daily until the 26th of the same month and for a number of days in May, when it was discontinued as the channel on both sides of the sluices was then found to be clean and free from deposit. After the 1st of June no seawater was admitted until about the last week in October, when it was necessary to do so to flush out the mud and sewage deposit in the old Main Drain. Since the 3rd November the gates have not been opened for any purpose.

VI. It will thus be seen that seawater was not admitted "daily and at every tide to the Flats" during the last monsoon. The reason for the admission of seawater into the old main drain at the close of last year's monsoon is obvious. When the storm-water on the Flats had drained off to the sea through the sluices, they left behind them a deposit of thick black mud in the old main drain which it was found necessary to dilute with liquid in order to make it flow. Unless seawater had been admitted, the deposit must either have been removed by hand or else allowed to remain on the bed of the old drain. Of the three alternatives the former one was adopted, as it was undoubtedly the best, and, moreover, could not, and in fact did not, cause any nuisance whatever.

VII. Mr. Gostling's doubts as to the cause of the pungent smells may, I think, be set at rest, for complaints of the stench from the Flats were received before the monsoon set in, and at a time when the old main drain was perfectly dry, and no seawater had entered it. So pungent was the smell shortly before the time referred to, "that one of the Municipal contractors who was working in the vicinity of a kutcha deposit asked permission to close his works until the end of the monsoon." This smell was not caused by seawater as the old main drain was then dry, and so also was the whole area of the Flats.

VIII. Mr. Gostling further gives his opinion that but for the admission of seawater into the old main drain the Mahaluxmi Flats, *i.e.*, the portion of land between the Clerk-road and the Hornby Vellard, would cease to be a swamp and "could without difficulty be turned into a bright green meadow land." This statement, combined with that at the end of para. XVIII., in which he states his belief in "the uselessness of the stormwater reservoir," can only lead one to the conclusion that Mr. Gostling has not mastered the initial points of the matter he is discussing; for, unless other storage ground for stormwater is provided elsewhere, or it is to be allowed to flood the low parts of the city, the Mahaluxmi Flats must remain a swamp during the monsoon months, and their conversion into meadow land is thus utterly impossible.

IX. Major Tulloch, R. E., in his report on the Drainage and Sewerage of Bombay, explains this so clearly in a footnote on page 29 that I feel I may be excused for quoting it in extenso. *Apropos* of proposals to reclaim the Flats, he says: "I wish the Bombay public would master this fact, which is as clearly demonstrated as a proposition in geometry. In order to render the matter clear I will give a second explanation. The Flats are the lowest part of the island, and in very heavy rain the water collects in them and in the low parts of the town much faster than the present sluices can discharge it into the sea. Besides this the sea is, during many hours of the day, at a higher level than the water on the flats and in the town. During these hours the sluices escape as in vain. Now just suppose the flats were to be raised and the low parts of the town were to remain at their present level, and also that the present sluices were not to be enlarged, what would be the consequence? Surely the water, as it could not escape fast enough through the sluices, would collect to escape at all during those hours of the day when the sea was above the level of the floods, would collect in the lowest parts of the island. The Flats being nearly the lowest parts of the town would become the lowest part of the island, and the water must collect in them. If, therefore, it is proposed to raise the Flats, the low parts of the island must be raised, and the sluices must be enormously enlarged, so as to discharge in between the rising and falling of every tide all the rainwater which can possibly find its way to them."

X. Mr. Gostling may, however, point out that since the Government have [illegible] Khetwadi has been raised, and the sluices have been widened. My reply to t[illegible] that even these improvements cannot o[illegible] the difficulties which arise at th[illegible]gh tide when, as Major Tulloch points out, these sluices, the floors cannot [illegible]long as there are portions of the [illegible]ter level, or at a level not suf-[illegible]low the stormwater to run [illegible]gravitation at all states of [illegible] reservoir must be provided [illegible] public must be content to [illegible] to floods in the low parts [illegible]ently [illegible] has been [illegible]87·5 Town Hall Datum, and [illegible]have been constructed to [illegible]stormwaters to that neigh-[illegible]t was that no floods occur-[illegible]noon. But, in consequence [illegible]l of the Khetwadi, and the [illegible]aters from their accustomed [illegible]nd to prevent their resting [illegible] the town, the Mahaluxmi [illegible], so as to provide storage [illegible]happen all over the island, [illegible]riven from one place, pro-[illegible]een elsewhere. [illegible] Gostling again comments [illegible]ay add ignorance, of the [illegible]nt of the Mahaluxmi [illegible] the intention to admit [illegible] inability to do anything [illegible] to some better and more [illegible]s perhaps hardly neces-[illegible] given in the preceding [illegible]round again, but I must [illegible] add that of course it is quite easy for any (not necessarily an Engineer) to turn this land into bright green meadow land, if one condition can be secured viz., provision elsewhere for the stormwaters during the monsoon months. For, until this is done, the Mahaluxmi swamp must continue as it has done for years past.

XII. Mr. Gostling in para XV. admits that the deposit during the last monsoon was no more in quantity, or more offensive in quality, than in former years and therefore concludes "without fear of contradiction" "that it has been the custom year by year to admit seawater into the main drain and over the Flats every day of each monsoon and that this has been the traditional policy of the Engineering Department." With regard to this statement I have to point out that during the period of 17 years' service, last year was the first occasion to my knowledge of such having been done and is no foundation whatever for Mr. Gostling's statement.

XIII. In para. XVI. Mr. Gostling explains how the reservoir should be worked, and probably he will be gratified to learn that his suggestions are exactly in accord with what is actually done, and what has been the rule for many years past. Whenever the tide serves the sluice gates are opened, and as soon as the tide approximates to the level of the floods, the gates are at once closed. I should add that the gates are so constructed as to close automatically with a rising tide, but to prevent ingress of the sea they are carefully watched and assisted.

XIV. Mr. Gostling in para. XVIII., though condemning the reservoir as "an unnecessary wasteful expenditure," concludes the para. by pointing out that the floods in Khetwadi and low parts of the town will be prevented by the intercepting sewers now being built in Tardeo and Bellasis Junction Road, apparently oblivious of the fact that these sewers will lead the stormwater, which, but for them, would flood Khetwadi and the low parts of the town to the proposed reservoir on the Flats. Mr. Gostling's own argument, therefore, defeats himself; for surely if the intercepting drains, by diverting the stormwaters from Khetwadi and the low parts of the town to the Flats, prevent floods at the former places, then the construction of that reservoir cannot justly be called "an unnecessary wasteful expenditure." For every one will, I think, admit that it is preferable to have floods on the Flats rather than in the town, if floods must occur, and this has been shown must be the case at certain states of the tide. Before also the Surface Drainage Scheme is to remove the floods from the town to the unoccupied Flats.

XV. In paras. XIX., XX., XXI., Mr. Gostling points out that the Surface Drainage Scheme is not intended for the relief alone of Khetwadi, but is to accommodate the drainage of 2,213 acres, including parts of Mandvi, Market, Byculla and Tardeo districts, to the exclusion, in fact destruction, of the drainage of the whole of Byculla, north of Elphinstone College (and to this he afterwards adds Chinchpoogly and its neighbourhood). I can only conclude that this extraordinary charge is the result of a complete misunderstanding not only of the intentions of the Drainage scheme, but of the drainage of the island of Bombay generally. In the first place, to prevent floods occurring in Khetwadi and its neighbourhood, it is necessary to intercept the rainfall from the inner faces of the hills on the east and west sides of the Island, for the floods referred to are not due to local causes. The area of this watershed, together with a portion of the Flats, south of Clerk Road, make up the 2,213 acres which Mr. Gostling appears to take exception to. It should be remembered that the Surface Drainage of this area has always found its way to where it is now proposed to lead it, viz., the Flats. The only difference being that in former days it was allowed to accumulate at Khetwadi and other low-lying parts of the town on its way to the Flats, and by the new arrangement it will be led direct to the Flats without creating floods.

XVI. Mr. Gostling contends that this arrangement will exclude, from its proper drainage course, all the rainfall of the district of Byculla, north of Elphinstone College and Chinchpoogly, as though it was a new departure for the stormwater of the 2,213 acres referred to, to follow the natural valley line to the Flats.

XVII. The concluding paragraphs of Mr Gostling's letter from XXI to the end more or less repeat the same contention. What he endeavours to limpy is this, that the drainage of North Byculla and Chinchpoogly will be obstructed by the proposed reservoir on the Flats, and he asserts that, as the direction towards the reservoir is the natural drainage line of these districts, holders of property situated therein will have claims against the Municipality for damage by floods. Mr. Gostling bases his knowledge of the direction of the drainage on the fact that "Mr. Grant, the Collector of Bombay, visited the Haines-road culvert with him last monsoon, and saw there was a powerful current of water through the culvert from north to south." It is quite possible this may have been the case, but this information will not be worth much against the evidence of the old plans of the island, one of which is now before me, dated 1861, and signed by Col. W. Bayley, C.E., in the presence of Dr. Leith. On this plan not only is the flow from the districts he mentions shown towards Worli, but what will astonish Mr. Gostling more is the fact that the old watercourse extended to a point south of the Clerk-road and was a continuation of the old main drain in an almost perfectly straight line to Haines-road. It crossed the site of the New Race Course and passed under the site of the Haines-road where the culvert now is; clearly establishing the fact that not only did the drainage of the districts he refers to flow to Worli sluices, but also large portion of that contributed by the 2,213 acres alluded to above.

XVIII. Thus it will be seen that the flood waters which collected on the Flats south of Clerk-road and east of the old main drain were in the habit of flowing into the sea at Worli sluices.

XIX. The tracing from one of the old plans (which is forwarded with this) shows conclusively that Mr. Gostling is altogether wrong in the conclusion he arrives at in para 25 of his letter. He says: "This shows that the drainage has always been from Worli to the Flats, and not from the Flats to Worli." But on the old plans the open watercourse is shown continuous from Bellasis Bridge, in almost a straight line to the culvert under Haines-road, and from thence to the Worli sluices, consequently if Mr. Gostling's contention was the right one, then all the drainage from Worli would have gone back to Bellasis-road, which we know could not have been the case.

XX. For as there is no watercourse on the western side of this line hence all the drainage of the north and eastern sides must have been intercepted by the old watercourse shown on the plan, and must have been discharged into the sea at Worli sluices.

XXI. The level of the silt on the sea side of the Worli sluices is no criterion whatever to go upon, as reclamations have been recently going on both sides of the channel, the earth from which must have slid into it. It is on the records of this Officer, that such was occasioned by Mr. Cleveland's reclamation and in my report to you I recommended flushing the silt away during the present monsoon, as a means by which the whole of this deposit could possibly be removed without incurring extra expenditure. Mr. Gostling states that the level of this silt is 6½ feet higher than the floor of the old main drain. In this I think he has made some mistake, because if such was the case the level of the creek would be above mean sea level which it certainly is not. The actual level is 78·5 Town Hall Datum, or 2 feet below mean sea level and 4 feet above the floor of the old main drain, and not 6½ feet as Mr. Gostling puts it. The proper level to which Mr. Gostling's sluices ought to be raised was that of the silt of the Worli sluices which is 75·90 or about a foot only higher than that of the old main drain.

XXII. Mr. Gostling in para XXXIII has with needless haste exultingly stated his confidence in the impossibility of draining the districts named by him to the Worli sluices, and adds that many attempts to do so have been made and failed. Regarding this last part of his statement I know of no such attempts, nor can I think they could have been made, as failure would seem to be impossible.

XXIII. The level at Haines-road culvert is 79·90 Town Hall Datum and at the Worli sluices 75·49 Town Hall Datum, a channel cut between these two points with such an ample fall as these levels afford must secure the most complete success. The natural difficulties to which he refers are quite illusionary.

XXIV. The spectacle witnessed by Mr. Gostling of the water running from north to south under the Haines-road culvert; this may be easily explained by the cultivators along the line of the watercourse have been for years in the habit of placing bunds across the stream towards the end of the monsoon, in order to retain the water for their fields as long as possible. The annual deposits caused by these bunds have produced a permanent increase in the level of the bed, which will be, as it always was, towards Worli sluices, and the drainage of the districts mentioned by Mr. Gostling will also be that way. But nothing can prevent floods at certain states of the tide, for the general level is low and the whole area of this portion of the Flats is below high water.

XXV. I confess I am unable to understand what Mr. Gostling means by an open Reservoir for stormwaters: for it appears to me that, unless the reservoir is enclosed, the waters will go where they wish, and such will be the case with his proposed canals.

XXVII. There is one matter with which the drainage of Chinchpoogly is immediately concerned which Mr. Gostling has omitted to notice, and that is the diversion of the old watercourse consequent upon the works lately carried out under his supervision.

XXVIII. It is true that at the time Mr. Gostling was negotiating with the Collector of Bombay for the purchase of the piece of Government swamp land on which these works have been carried out, he made a reference to the Municipality regarding the stormwater drain which crossed through it. In his letter to the address of the Municipal Commissioner, dated 11th October 1881, he made the following proposals which were ultimately accepted and embodied in the terms of his lease with Government :—

"I am willing that a Municipal drain should be excavated 10 feet wide across such ground by you whenever you wish, that you should have free access to the said drain, that I am to be at liberty to build over the same, but that in so doing I shall leave a free water way not less than 8 feet wide between the supports."

In accepting these proposals it was assumed that Mr. Gostling had satisfied himself that no obstruction to the free disposal of the stormwaters from Chinchpoogly would result from the adoption of his proposals, and it was further assumed that in diverting the storm drain he would continue it with a 10-feet width in such a manner as to intercept the stormwaters brought down by the two culverts under the B. B. & C. I. Railway. This, however, he has not done, but, on the contrary, has intercepted the same almost entirely by a bank from which the stormwaters cannot escape until they have risen above the level of 81·48, when they overflow into another tank into which the other culvert also discharges. From this latter tank they pass by an open drain into the old watercourse. That this must cause an obstruction to the flow of stormwater from Chinchpoogly and Northern Byculla must, I think, be apparent after a perusal of the following short account of the arrangements which existed previously to Mr. Gostling's alterations.

XXIX. From the tracing already referred to it will be seen that in 1861 the drainage from Chinchpoogly accumulated in a large swamp commencing a little to the east of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, from which it was led away to Worli sluices by the old watercourse. When the railway embankment was constructed, the north-east corner of the swamp was severed from the other portion, but to make provision for the proper flow of the drainage from one portion of the swamp to the other, two culverts a little to the north of the Haines-road level-crossing were built.

XXX. Subsequently the swamp was again severed by the construction of the Haines-road, which contracted the area of the swamp near the level-crossing to a comparatively small triangular plot, but still retaining a stormwater reservoir of ample capacity for Chinchpoogly drainage. For into this the two culverts referred to discharged the Chinchpoogly stormwater, and it was here retained until the tides were at such a level as to admit of its being discharged into the sea at Worli sluices.

XXXI. Up to a recent date the area of this triangular plot was 291,650 square yards, but a considerable portion of this has been recently filled up and mills have been built upon it.

XXXII. On a reference to tracing No. 2, it will be seen that the most northern of two culverts, now discharges, as before referred to, into a small tank (11,094 square yards area), which, when full, or up to the level of 81·40 Town Hall Datum, discharges by a channel parallel [illegible]e Railway into a second tank (area 9,011 sq[illegible]), into which also the second culver[illegible] The o[illegible] from this tank is a s[illegible] place which has been c[illegible]sion of the Sion road, ground coloured [illegible] been filled up or re[illegible] will thus be seen th[illegible] immemorial must [illegible] have now been prac[illegible] the two small tank[illegible] which the two culv[illegible]

XXXIII. Betw[illegible] channel at one p[illegible] as all the stormw[illegible] culvert must pa[illegible] of it can be disc[illegible] This must a[illegible] Chinchpoogly [illegible]

XXXIV. I h[illegible] struction has been [illegible] from Chinchpoogly [illegible] Mr. Gostling are, u[illegible] —I have, &c.

[illegible]

No. 32[illegible]

Bom[illegible]

To E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—I have read over Mr. Gostling's letter addressed to the Clerk of the Corporation; also Mr. Walton's remarks thereon, dated the 28th June, 1884, in which he fully deals with the engineering matters, and shows how very superficially Mr. Gostling has considered the matter, and what erroneous conclusions he has arrived at. It would be a waste of time for me to go over the same ground, especially as it is so difficult in place to know what Mr. Gostling really means.

2. I may, however, mention one matter which I am sure you will at once see the truth of, viz., that it is ridiculous to suppose that the stormwaters of the districts north of Haines-road and Chinchpoogly, comprising about 5,000 acres, should find their way to the Love Grove sluices through the small culvert under Hained-road.

I quite think that some improvements should be made in the Worli and Dharavi sluices as long since proposed, though not in consequence of any fear of the drainage works injuriously affecting the districts beyond what has been usual in previous years.

3. If it would in any way calm the fears of those who hold property between Haines-road and Chinchpoogly, it would be an easy matter to connect the Haines-road culvert with sluices by which two objects would be served, as it might be made a kind of waste weir for the reservoir in case the latter should fill too rapidly when the floods on the Flats were at a lower level.

4. It appears to me that Mr. Gostling's principal object in agitating the subject is the fear that the mill flues will be under water. I can only say if this be the case that the blame would rest with whoever designed them, as they should always be above tide level, or if not, they should be impervious to water.—I have, &c.,

ARTHUR W. FORDE,
Consulting Engineer.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 31st July :—

DOCK ACCOMMODATION FOR WARSHIPS.

Read Government Resolution, dated 26th July, on Trustees' reply to the inquiry made on the subject of dry dock accommodation for the larger classes of H. M.'s ships of war. Government remark that the only way of meeting the wishes of the Admiralty appears to be by giving effect to an arrangement proposed by the P. and O. Company under which they are prepared to take over the hydraulic lift and work it on their own account under certain conditions, the principal of which is that the lift be handed over to them in thorough working order. Government under this arrangement would require to expend Rs. 1,20,000 to put the lift in efficient working order.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

THE ACCOUNTS FOR 1883-84.

Submitted accounts for year 1883-84 with auditors' report thereon, dated 24th July. A copy of the accounts and the report was sent to each Trustee before the meeting.

Resolution.—The accounts should be sent to Government and published as usual. The expenses in connection with debenture loans and fore-shore securities, Rs. 11,015-7-1, referred to in the auditors' report, should be charged against the surplus revenue of the past year. The amount expended on Prince's Dock capital account Rs. 1,04,494-15-11, and the amount expended on ordinary capital works, Rs. 1,83,628-11-10, should, subject to the approval of Government, also be met from the surplus revenue, and the balance remaining, viz., Rs. 3,22,200-8-8 should, with the same sanction, be invested and held in reserve to meet future expenditure on revenue account. The question of investing the Provident and other funds should be referred to the Finance Committee for opinion in the first instance.

Read memo. from Collector of Customs, dated 22nd instant, forwarding copy of letter from Commissioner of Customs, intimating that there is no objection to the erection of the new spirit shed at Customs-bunder, on the site proposed by the Trustees, nor to the removal of the old gate, on the understanding that an approach is made to the new gate at the south-east corner of the present spirit shed Read memo. by Engineer, dated 24th July, estimating cost of making approach at Rs. 70.

Resolution—The expenditure of Rs. 70 is sanctioned.

Read letter from Traffic Manager, dated 16th July, pointing out that it will be necessary to have as a provision in case of fire a good water connection to No. 2 warehouse, and that the interior of the building and the enclosure outside will both have to be provided with hydrants and stand-pipes. Read memo. by Engineer, dated 28th July, describing the existing arrangement at Apollo Bonded Warehouse, and stating that the cost of similar arrangements in No. 2 Warehouse will be Rs. 1,160, but that a saving of Rs. 220 can be made if the water tanks are removed from the existing to the new warehouse.

Resolution.—The work, estimated to cost Rs 1,160, is sanctioned.

Submitted letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 3rd June, intimating that he cannot accept the offer contained in the Trustees' Resolution No. 271, of 6th May, regarding the sewerage of the Mody Bay portion of Trustees' property, and giving reasons therefor. Submitted memo. by Secretary, dated 16th July, and minute by Chairman, dated 19th July. The papers having been circulated were not read. Read minutes of Trustees thereon. It was proposed by the Chairman that the question as to the drainage of the southern portion of Mody Bay be again referred to counsel, Mr. Ollivant having an opportunity of suggesting such additions to the case put before counsel as he may think fit, and that on the understanding that the Municipal Commissioner agree to this, counsel's decision be taken as final; further, that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to allow the preparation of plans, and, if necessary, the execution of the work to proceed in the meantime. The Chairman also proposed that the question in connection with the sewerage of the northern portion of Mody Bay estate be also referred to counsel. It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. Ollivant that the Trustees agree to pay the cost of connecting the cross-streets in Mody Bay south of Fort-street with the main sewer in Mint-street (Eastern Boulevard-road), and that counsel's opinion be taken as to the liability of the Trustees to provide main sewerage for that portion of their estate between Fort-street and Carnac Bridge.

The amendment was first put and was lost, and the Chairman's motion was thereafter carried.

Read Government Resolution No. 302, dated 28th July, recommending the Government of India to accord its sanction to the Port Trust raising a loan of 94 lakhs for the proposed dock extension, the conditions and guarantee being similar to those under which it is proposed to authorise the Calcutta Port Trust to raise a loan for wet dock accommodation at Calcutta. If the Government of India are disposed to support this recommendation, the Government of Bombay request that they will have the goodness to procure as early a consideration of it by the Secretary of State as possible.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 29th July, 1884.	For week ending 29th July, 1883.
Vessels piloted into harbour	15	12
" " out of	16	19
" transported	17	11
" attended to ..	1	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 28th July, 1884.	For week ending 28th July, 1883.
Vessels entered	16	10
" left	16	9
" remaining in dock	19	16

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA AND SMALL-POX.

THE following draft order under Section 12 and draft rules under Section 11 of Bombay Act VI. of 1867 are published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* for general information. Persons who have any objection to urge to the draft order and rules are required to forward their objections in writing to the Secretary to Government, General Department, before the noon of 1st September 1884 :—

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 12 of Bombay Act VI. of 1867 (*An Act for the better sanitary regulation of the City of Bombay*), the Governor in Council is pleased to determine that cholera and small-pox shall for the purposes of the said Act be held to be infectious diseases dangerous to life.

And in exercise of the power conferred by Section 11 of the said Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the disinfection and cleansing of vessels on board of which are or recently suffered, from cholera or small-pox (namely) :—

1. When the Health Officer of the Port directs, under Section 9 of the said Act, all or any part of a vessel to be forthwith fumigated or otherwise cleansed for sanitary purposes, he shall, in the order in writing which contains such direction, appoint a place at which the vessel shall be moored or anchored for the purpose of being so fumigated or cleansed, and the Master or Commander to whom such order is addressed shall : (*a*) moor or anchor his vessel, without delay, at the appointed place; (*b*) not remove the vessel from such place until such time as he may be permitted so to do by an order in writing signed by the Health Officer aforesaid.

2. The Master or Commander shall cause to be disinfected or cleansed, in such manner as the Health Officer of the Port shall direct, every part of the vessel and every article therein which, in the opinion of the said Health Officer, may probably be infected.

3. The Health Officer of the Port may, if he thinks such course necessary or highly expedient, direct that the clothing, bedding or any other article forming part of the personal property of any person suffering, or who has recently suffered, from cholera or small-pox, be forthwith destroyed, instead of being merely disinfected or cleansed under the last preceding rule. The Master or Commander shall cause every such order to be carried into execution in such manner as the said Health Officer directs.

4. No article which the Health Officer of the Port directs under Rule 2 or 3 to be disinfected, cleansed or destroyed shall be removed from the vessel without the written consent of the said Officer.

FOOTBALL.

THE Co-operage was on Saturday evening the scene of the return match between the Medical and Mr. Chance's teams. The latter having won the toss played as usual against the wind. The Medical took advantage of this temporary gain, and the ball was very well kicked by Quadros far amongst the opponents' backs. Followed up in splendid style by their forwards, the ball was kept close to their opponents' goal, when Cabral, managing to pick it up, passed Chance's backs and gained a "try" for his side (Medical). Quadros, the Medical man, was again deputed to kick, and he did so in his usual style, gaining for the first time this season, and amidst the hurrahs of the crowd, a "goal" for the Medical team. Chance's men now determined to play up, but their opponents, playing well together, gave a great deal of trouble, and a touch-down was soon obtained by the Medical. Half time was now called, and both teams retired. On resuming the game the Medical had the wind against them, and it seemed as if the tables were soon to be turned, for Chance's team were bent on retrieving their loss, and playing a good game, gained three successive "touch-downs." But the Medical were not to be baulked. Playing up, the ball was soon brought into the centre of the ground by a splendid run made by Waite, who has this season shown himself to be the swiftest on the field. Macaulay, however, obtained the ball, and by a good run, regained lost ground and obtained a "t[illegible] for his (Chance's) team. A dispute arose here the same old question, viz., "off-side," which ed the game a great deal. The ball was even kicked by Lival, but without effect. For the cal, Brooks, Ward, and Barrett were all that be desired as forwards, with Waite and as backs could hardly find an equal. For Mr team, Scott, Fearn, and Chance were exc[illegible] "forwards." Waller and Gawthorne did all they could to try and equal the Medical backs. The result of the game was in favour of the Medical by a "goal and touch-down" to one "try" and three "touch-downs."

THE match between the Byculla (Junior) and the Cathedral teams played on Friday evening resulted in victory for the Byculla (Junior) by one try. The game was very exciting, and "backings" were heard from both sides of the green for the respective teams. F. Maidment, for the Byculla, made a capital run; while Smith and a few others largely contributed to the winning of the game. For the Cathedral, Fido, W. Waller, H. Maidment, and W. Waite played very well.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE FACTORY ACT COMMISSION.

THE Act should be made applicable to the whole of India, and not toone Presidency only. We are sure those members of the Committee who are opposed to any Act will bring forward the argument that it is unfair to saddle Bombay with unnecessary legislation, while the sister Presidences are allowed to carry on their industries without any such encumbrance. The oppositionists state that there are mills in Bengal and Madras, as well as in Bombay, and that if experts have thought it advisable to have a Factory Act for Bombay, the necessity is equally applicable to Bengal and Madras. The millowners of Bombay naturally complain that by requiring them to work their mills a certain number of hours only, they are heavily handicapped in the race with the other Presidencies.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

AN INTERESTING MUNICIPAL CASE.

The Bulsar correspondent of the *Bombay Samachar* sends the following outline of a case which is being argued at Bulsar before the Subordinate Judge :—In April, 1879, a general meeting of the Bulsar Town Municipality was held under the presidency of Mr. William Pratt, the Collector. At this meeting it was proposed that a house-tax be imposed on the properties in the town. This was negatived by a majority of votes. At another meeting held on the 29th May in the same year, the proposition was carried. Some house-owners protested against this resolution as illegal, whereupon another general meeting was held on the 19th May, 1880, Assistant Collector Mr. Younghusband in the chair. Mr. Younghusband proposed, and the Manlatdar seconded, that a house-tax be levied, but on votes being taken the proposition was lost. While the proceedings were going on, Mr. Alfred Keyser, the Collector, arrived and took the chair. He again proposed that a house-tax be levied, and the proposition was carried by a majority. Notices were served to the house-owners, some of whom refused to pay alleging that the second proposition was illegal. One Ootamlal Maneklal's property was seized and sold by order of the Municipality. This person now has filed a suit against the Municipality for damages.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

It was only in March last Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee drew the attention of the Town Council to the complaints about the state of the Victoria Gardens. Not four months have elapsed, and the place has now all of a sudden become a paradise. This transformation has taken place since the day on which Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee called Mr. Macewen a stone-mason.—*Rast Goftar.*

A PARSEE CONSUL.

THE *Yezdan Parast* congratulates Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw of Aden on his appointment as consul for Portugal at Aden and vice-consul for Spain. The *Parast* says that this is the first instance of a Parsee having been appointed consul for a European Power.

MADRAS.

APPLICATION BY MR. S. HOWARD.—Mr. S. Howard applied before Mr. Justice Kernan at the High Court, for an order to issue to Mr. T. V. Poonoosawmy Pillai, Presidency Magistrate's Court, to show cause why his application for summonses against Captain Simpson, (Body Guard), Dr. C. D. Macleane, and Mr. S. D. Simpson, (Deputy Commissioner of Police) for having wilfully turned him out of the meeting that was held at Royapuran last month in connection with the opening of the Drainage Works by H. E. the Governor, should not be granted. After a long discussion the application was granted, and the rule made.—*Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

FLOOD AT UMBALLA.—A telegram (July 30) to the *Englishman* says :—There is a regular flood in cantonments owing to heavy rain from 3 a.m. to 10. Apparently the bank of some canal in the neighbourhood has broken. The water is pouring into the north-east end of the station, and running along the Mail like a river. Stables and all out-buildings built on low ground are coming all round. The influx of water ceased about noon, but fine rain has continued.

THE KING OF THE SCILLY ISLANDS.

THE "King of Scilly" must have been horrified upon reading a recent parliamentary interlude to find that he had been spoken of by the sitting member for Northampton as "a person of the name of Smith." The Smiths and their successors, the Dorrien-Smiths, have now been kings in Scilly for exactly half a century for it was in 1834 that the late Mr. Augustus Smith took the islands upon a lease from the Duchy of Cornwall for ninety-nine years, contingent upon three lives. Mr. Smith succeeded the Dukes of Leeds, who had held the islands under the Duchy in right of their ancestors the Godolphins. Mr. Smith was a social reformer, who held strong views

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2.

REUTER'S London telegram of yesterday reports a withdrawal of £250,000 from the Bank of England for North America, and from private sources we hear that the money market is somewhat stiffer. If so no higher rates of discount are quoted, nor do the leading stocks show any signs of weakness. The Indian 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan is certainly ¼ lower at 106¾, but Rupee Paper on the other hand is ¼ higher, whilst Consols are unchanged at 100⅞ and French Rentes at 108¼.

In the Mincing-lane markets, Linseed is the only article which exhibits any alteration, being reported quieter, with a partial decline of 3d. per quarter. Wheat and Rapeseed remain unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton market has been closed to-day, and will be closed also on Monday for the bank holiday.

Yesterday the closing report was firm at unchanged prices, the day's sales being 10,000 bales, including 1,200 Surats. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands were still quoted at 11 1-16 cents, but futures were 9 points low r at 10·47 for November, 10·48 for December; and to-day ready Cotton has declined 1-16 cent., futures 6 points to 10·42 for December.

This may be taken as indicative of better crop accounts in the States, and if so we shall doubtless hear of Liverpool opening lower on Tuesday. Should the latter, however, not be the case it will show that the drop in futures is due to the "bears" endeavouring to take advantage of the holidays in Liverpool to establish a fall, a manœuvre frequently tried.

We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position of the staple with the corresponding period of the two previous years. The visible supply has decreased by 60,000 bales during the week, and is now 160,000 bales under last year, but the Liverpool stock is given as having increased by 9,000 bales, and only 85,000 bales under last year. There is a discrepancy, however, in the figures, as the takings by the trade and for export make up a total of 59,000 bales against 60,000 bales total imports, which would only give an increase of 1,000 bales in the stock. In any case, however, the off-take is keeping on a remarkably low level, and the supply of the staple has accordingly been maintained at a much higher figure than seemed probable a month or two ago. This must be, though, at the expense of stocks in the hands of spinners, and should it become evident shortly that the American crop, as some people say, will not be over 6 millions there will almost certainly be a rapid movement amongst consumers to replenish their stocks, and a consequent advance in prices.

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 1st inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Total supply of all kinds	1,880,000	2,040,130	1,619,920
" " Surats	633,000	554,240	742,640

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	841,000	926,860	700,690
" London	264,000	46,360	71,950
American afloat	40,000	34,000	26,000
East Indian "	70,000	168,000	193,000
	1,015,000	1,175,220	991,640
Price of Mid-Uplands	6¼d.	5¾d.	7d.
" Good Fair Dholleras ...	4¾d.	4 1-16d.	5¼d.
Difference	1½d.	1 9-16d.	1¾d.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Week's receipts	4,000	7,000	4,100
" Exports to U. K.	17,000	18,000	9,000
" " Continent....	4,000	9,000	3,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,797,000	5,918,000	4,632,400
" Exports to U. K. "	2,371,000	2,803,000	2,238,700
" Cont. "	1,413,000	1,817,000	1,251,100
" Stock in the Ports	218,000	298,000	180,000

Our local market has undergone no change of any kind, transactions being almost entirely restricted to purchases for the local mills, and prices are unaltered.

In New Crops no fresh business is reported. There are still buyers, but no sellers, at previous rates.

WHEAT and SEEDS are steady at about former quotations.

FREIGHTS have not altered to-day. The demand is quiet both for ready and forward, whilst owners, on the other hand, are equally firm.

IMPORTS present no new feature. Piece-goods are steady at unchanged rates. Metals are quiet. Coals remain unchanged with a good demand, but no sellers for distant shipment.

EXCHANGE.—We have had a very quiet day in sterling, and no alteration in rates either ready or forward. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 7 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	Is. 7 17-32 to 9-16d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	Is. 7 23-32d.	"
Credits do. do.	Is. 7 25-32d.	"
France do. do.	Frcs. 2·08¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but very steady. Fours have been firm at 1-16 premium. Fours-and-a-half are Rs. 102¾.

SHARES.—A very quiet tone still prevails, and next to nothing has been done to-day. Prices are the same all round.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Ca Rates
		Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14p. ct.	755
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	1 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	95

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	700	2,925	Rs.	5	770
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,400	Rs.	13	340

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, nex to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
[illegible] DENTIST,
[illegible] RT-ROW,
[illegible] EL.
[illegible] IGHT.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOUGLAS—July 27, at the F. C. Mission House, Bhandara, the wife of the Revd. John Douglas, M. A., of a son.
HENRIQUES—July 27, at Betul, C. P., the wife of Mr. Henriques, Inspector of Police, of a daughter.
MORRISON—July 27, at Umballa, the wife of Walter Morrison, Kasauli Brewery Stores, of a son.
SILLS—July 29, at Dacca, the wife of Francis Sills, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ASPINALL—ELIOT.—July 23, at Waltair, Hugh Harry Haworth Aspinall, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 16th Regiment Madras Infantry, to Hester Sullivan, only daughter of the late E. F. Eliot, Madras Civil Service.
BRADY—JOHNSON—At St. Mark's Church, North Black Town, Madras, Lydia Catherine, daughter of Mr. Chas. Brady, to Mr. Alexander Johnson, Permanent Way Inspector, Madras Railway.
CATTELL-JONES—JONES—July 23, at Kirkcorie Tea Estate, Cachar, by the Revd. T. T. Crossfield, Thomas Cattell-Jones, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., to Jean Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Revd. Thomas Jones, of Cherrapoonjee.
MORRIS—GILBY—July 31, at Trinity Church, Yercaud, Adams Morris, to Violet Laura, only daughter of H. F. Gilby, Assistant Engineer, Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"J. N. R." (Poona).—The subject has been thrashed out.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1884.

FRENCH diplomacy seems to have over-reached itself at the now defunct Conference. It was clearly to the advantage of France to close with the offer to fix a date for the withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt, and to bind our Government by an implicit agreement to forego all projects of annexation or protectorate. To be sure the understanding on those two points was not so clearly defined and so absolute as the Conservatives in England hastened to prove. But it could not be denied that the engagements which the Gladstone Cabinet was willing to enter into meant something, and if they meant anything they would have committed the British Government to consult the other European Powers in respect to any future developments in Egypt. That was, as things stood, a diplomatic success for France. But at the Conference the French have obstinately refused to assent to the proposed trifling reduction of the interest on the Egyptian debt, though that was the basis on which the whole of the English concessions rested. Strangely enough, Turkey supported the English, and so did Italy, which holds few Egyptian bonds. France was not overtly supported by any Power, Austria, Germany, and Russia declining to vote. The reason for this abstention is not hinted at so far. Possibly it originated in a disinterested desire not to spoil a misunderstanding between England and France, in which the great military monarchies of course see nothing to regret. By holding aloof they encouraged each of the two dissentients to refuse to give way; had they taken a side one or the other would probably have seen the advantage of keeping well with the European concert.

Mr. Gladstone's minatory declaration that a serious responsibility now rests upon England, as the late Franco-English agreement is in abeyance, will undoubtedly create a profound sensation both in England and France. Its obvious significance cannot be doubted. It is an announcement that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, Great Britain is free to take whatever course may be deemed necessary, without any reference whatever to the points so recently discussed between the representatives of the two Powers. This will be read as a declaration that if England chooses to annex Egypt, or declare a protectorate, she is at full liberty to do so. Is the Government really prepared to do either? Before discussing that momentous issue, it will be as well, perhaps, to see whether the bold and almost defiant statement of the Prime Minister does not lead to a resumption of the negotiations which the French so unaccountably brought to naught by their attitude at the Conference. Meanwhile no indication is vouchsafed of the reasons which influenced the Government last week in abandoning the projected expedition to the Soudan, and selling off the flotilla. Judging by what we now hear, it would not be a far-fetched supposition that the Government was unwilling to send up ten thousand good troops into the Soudan, while France is considering the communication which Mr. Gladstone has now made.

THE tension between France and China is evidently approaching the point when a collision must be inevitable, if the latter does not forthwith pay over the indemnity—supposed to be fixed at a million sterling—which the former demands. It is announced that Admiral Courbet will occupy Foochow and Kelung—now for the first time mentioned in this connexion—if the French ultimatum be rejected. Kelung is a treaty port in the north of Formosa, and is a place of considerable trade. It doubtless owes the honour of attracting the attention of the French admiral to the fact that there are coal-mines in the vicinity, from which a considerable quantity of coal is exported. The coal is abundant, but is said to be not well adapted for use in steamers, as it is highly bituminous. Foochow is a great port and arsenal on the east of the Formosa Channel, and is now the chief seat of the tea trade. It is the capital of the province of Fukien, which is conterminous with that of Canton on the south. The population of the city and its suburbs amounts to close on two millions. The city is fortified, with a citadel on a hill. It is situated some thirty miles up the river Min, and large vessels have to moor some eighteen miles off, as the sandbanks in the river make the navigation dangerous. This will certainly be an obstacle in the way of a bombardment. There is, however, not unnaturally a great panic in Foochow amongst the numerous European residents, who are seeking a refuge on board ship while they can. The inhabitants of the city are considered to be especially excitable, and it is highly probable that while under the apprehension of an attack from the French navy they would seek to wreak their vengeance on all the [illegible]ners within their reach. Some British [illegible] have been landed to protect British [illegible]—by which we must of course under[illegible]e English consulate, for the number [illegible]ines available there just now cannot [illegible]equate for any general police duty. [illegible]is the state of things in the Far [illegible] it is certainly such as to cause [illegible] anxiety, but we may still hope that at [illegible]ast moment the Chinese Government will [illegible]er a million of money to keep Foochow, [illegible]e coal-mines of Kelung.

[illegible]eather, like most other terrestrial [illegible]ldom such as to give entire satis[illegible] during the week that has just [illegible] some quarters there have [illegible]floods, from others have [illegible]rinking water. With [illegible]ons—Dharwar and [illegible]s satisfactory to [illegible]e probably had [illegible]. We have [illegible]r than the [illegible]eports [illegible]

Bombay Presidency, and though in Bombay itself and at most of the coast stations the rain has been below the average, yet in the interior there has been a marked excess. In the northern parts of Gujerat there has been steady rain throughout the week, and indeed a break there is urgently required, as not only are the sowing operations in parts being retarded, but the young corps are likely to be rotted. At the beginning of the week the districts of Kaira, Broach, and parts of Surat also were beginning to suffer from the continuous rain; it is likely, however, judging from the condition of things along the coast, that a slight break had set in over those regions towards the end of the week. In Rajputana the rain which fell on the Aravali Hills—of which the well-known sanatarium Mount Abu is the culminating point—was so heavy as to wash away a portion of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and the rivers taking their rise in these and the neighbouring mountains have been flooded. In Sind the reports of the 29th July stated that the river was still very low. It seems that the heavy rain in the Punjab of which we spoke last week did not affect the western portions.

The weather of the month of July has been characterised by some features worth noticing. At the beginning of the month it was looked forward to by every one with considerable interest, not to say anxiety. The lateness of the monsoon and the scanty rain of June had made it necessary to be on the outlook for scarcity and famine. The question arose as to whether the high barometer which had prevailed over India during the latter half of May and through the whole of June would continue through the monsoon months, or would give way to a reaction, and so admit of a sufficient fall of rain early enough in the season to save the crops. There seems to be small doubt that a reaction has taken place. The barometer at Bombay began to fall on the 6th, and continued to go down steadily until the 13th. When a counter-reaction set in, the barometer went up higher even than it had been before. But it did not remain there long; it began to fall again on the 21st, and since the 24th it has up to the end of last week kept steadily below the normal, and the average of the month is actually below the normal. Similarly, the rain, which continued scanty at first, has since the 6th made up considerably for the deficiency, and at the end of the month was actually lower than at the beginning, a reversal of the usual order of things. The average position of the barometer for the month was below the normal. Similarly, towards the end of the month there was a very constant excess of S. W. wind; and so also the rain, which continued scanty at first, has since the 6th made up considerably for the deficiency, and the rainfall for the month at Bombay was 2·47 inches above the normal. For the whole Presidency the chief features of the rainfall can best be shown in a tabular form, thus:—

	Average rainfall for July.	Rainfall in July, 1884.
Sind—		
Jacobabad	1·32	4·27
Kurrachee	2·97	3·50
Coast—		
Surat	13·36	15·15
Bombay	21·05	25·76
Karwar	37·07	23·71
Deccan—		
Malegaon	4·11	6·15*
Poona	6·50	5·85*
Sholapur	4·33	3·25
Belgaum	15·05	19·94

* Up to the 29th July only.

From this table it will be seen that generally speaking the rain was excessive in the north, and if Belgaum be excepted, where the excess was due entirely to the heavy falls during the last two days of July, the rain was deficient in the southern stations. As regards the immediate prospects of the weather, they are perhaps doubtful. The barometer is rising, but there is no reason to suppose that the rise is anything more than a part of the usual five or six day oscillation, and if we refer back to the last seven years it will be seen that the chances are in favour of a low barometer in August.

INDIA is blessed with two correspondents, who, if they have some divergencies, have this great trait in common, that whatever interests either of them, is the one thing which he conceives interests all mankind equally, and he imagines in his simplicity that nothing else under the revolving moon can interest anybody in the least. This peculiarity forms a mystic Siamese bond of brotherhood between the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta and the *Pioneer* correspondent in Bombay. The drollest illustration of this curious defect of proportion is furnished in a letter which appears in the Allahabad paper of the 2nd inst., in which for the second occasion the writer entertains his readers in the North-West with his personal impressions of the row about the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital question. That unfortunate incident has evidently impressed him deeply, and he thinks that all Hindustan is on tip-toe waiting to hear the latest particulars about it. It is characteristic of this form of craze that the writer, not content with doing his own duty by mankind in the important matter, falls foul of others—not indeed for neglecting the subject, but for being so lost to its overwhelming importance as to have a word for anything else during the fortnight it has been u[illegible] discussion. As for the statement [illegible] the Town Council in refusing to acc[illegible] Dr. Peterson's motion about the letters [illegible] the honorary surgeons—couched as th[illegible] were in language it was impossible that an [illegible] responsible body could endorse—usurped [illegible] right to keep the matter from the cogni[illegible]zance of the Corporation, it is an amusing [illegible] instance of confusion of thought. The Town [illegible] Council knew perfectly well—it was pointed out [illegible] at the time as a reason why it was not i[illegible] any sense necessary for the Council to send [illegible] the letters on with its own imprimatur—[illegible] that the subject must come before the Corpo[illegible]ration in due course, inasmuch as one of th[illegible] letters had been addressed to the Corporation a[illegible] well as to the Town Council. And of course [illegible] would reach its address in the one case as wel[illegible] as the other. The Council wisely abstained fro[illegible] entering into the irrelevant questions import[illegible] into the discussion by the honorary surgeons [illegible] who made their defence subsidiary to an [illegible] attack on the Surgeon-Major who had reported against them. The Government had dealt with the matter administratively in a manner which has earned the thanks of Dr. R. Blaney himself; and the Council thought it best not to embitter an angry discussion by interfering in it at that stage. For this very intelligible decision on their part they are now drearily scolded for having committed "a plain usurpation of power" and accused of labouring "under a painful absence in them of any sense of corporate life," and of "such deadness of feeling" as the writer cannot abide. Absence of corporate feeling, quotha! Had the Council carried the wholly wanton and gratuitous motion which the virtuous minority wanted to foist upon them, the *Pioneer* correspondent would perhaps have said, "Town Council of Bombay! I am satisfied with you!" But that would not have compensated the Council [illegible] having committed a blunder, instead of [illegible]ng on its own judgment.

[illegible] learn that Rajah Sir T. Madhavrao, [illegible], has been asked to accept the office [illegible]n by His Highness the Maharajah [illegible] Sir Madhavrao, it will be remembered, was the Minister of Holkar's choice before he was invited by the Government of Lord Northbrook to assume the Administration of the Baroda State on the deposition of Mulharrao Gaekwar in the year 1875. His remarkably successful career in Baroda afterwards for more than seven years, has doubtless induced the present offer on His Highness's part. It is not yet known whether Sir Madhavrao has decided to accept the office, but it is to be hoped he will, for the good of his country, if not for himself personally. His Highness the Maharajah Holkar shows his wisdom in trying to secure for his State Sir Madhavrao's experience and administrative talents.

SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

YOU may be interested to learn in Bombay what we in Simla think about the Report of Mr. Baxter's Railway Committee. So far as I can learn, there is very little serious thought devoted to the subject. Perhaps it is that we are not satisfied to have only a telegraphic resumé before us, and prefer waiting until the body of the document is under our attentive eyes. Or perhaps we are so disappointed at Mr. Hunter's having had an opportunity of giving his evidence, and thus, as it were, earning his deputation and his deputation allowances, that we are disinclined to dwell upon the subject. For my part, I am disposed to think that we are really waiting for the report in its entirety, and do not wish to rush to any hasty conclusions. Here and now, however, it may be said that the Government of India as a body is satisfied with the conclusions come to by the Committee; thinks them generally sound; and hopes to see a new era of active development soon to be initiated. There is certainly very good reason to be satisfied with the expedition with which the report has been produced.

One point, however, in the Report is calculated to raise a smile. There is a certain simplicity in the way the Committee requires that loans shall be, as far as possible, raised in India. Does the Committee know how far the raising of loans for railway purposes is possible in India? I was going to say, and say hereby, does it know that the raising is hardly possible at all? For consider. Why should the Indian capitalist be content with a poor four, five, or six per cent. on his money, when he can get forty, fifty, or sixty? No doubt the security in the last set of cases varies, and perhaps the sowcar or mahajun or Marwaree may find on his books many bad debts the utterly impoverished ryot will never be able to pay even the interest on. But the way the Indian lender looks at the matter is in the gross. All round, I find, he says, that my capital, taking debts bad and good together, yields me from fifteen to twenty per cent. Why then should I lend it to the infidel, the Feringhi, for five or six?

We are glad, too, of the condemnation of break of gauge uttered by the Committee; not because the break of gauge had not been condemned long ago by every sensible man, but because an official opinion, which even the Stracheys will hardly try to go behind, has been placed upon the records of the House. Every one is more or less alive to the evils attendant on break of gauge—the loss by delay, by transhipment, by a host of things. But one argument that seems particularly sound was an observation made to me the other day—that by reason of this habit of flying from one system of construction to another, by this irrational interpolation of narrow gauges in broad gauge systems, you lose the continuity of your railway policy as well as the continuity of your railway gauge. In both cases the results are a risk of enormous financial loss, and certainty of ruinous additional expense.

The report of the Committee, even in its summarized form, has, moreover, helped to fan the embers of the "private enterprise" *versus*, "State enterprise" controversy here. I take it every one is aware of the policy of the present Government in the matter of railway construction; how Lord Ripon came out to India primed with private enterprise; how Sir Evelyn Baring was sent out chiefly to push it through; and how Mr. Hope (whom you may be surprised to hear something about soon) was elevated to the serene tranquillity of the Council to supervise it. According to this policy, private companies borrow the funds, and build the railways needed to open up the country. The State only gives the land, and perhaps the survey officers. The three great instances of private enterprise lines are the Central Bengal, the Northern Bengal, and the Southern Maratha. All these have been the work of private enterprise, and the first and last especially are proudly pointed to by the men who uphold the plan of private enterprise. On the other hand, as I have been betrayed into this digression in the absence of a more interesting subject, it is fair that you should hear the other part. The other part or party is best heard in repeating a suggestion of Lord Lawrence when private enterprise was first explained to him, in 1869 I think it was. You wish, he said in effect to the private enterprise supporters, you wish that Government should only undertake the unproductive lines, leaving the profitable lines to the public companies; and the public companies you wish to see guaranteed against loss altogether at the expense of the State. That is, indeed, very much like what the private enterprise party do wish. They like a good main line running through the middle of a fertile country. They do never intend, say the State enterprise party, when their line is built to dilute their profits by the construction of feeders, which are the great sources of indirect benefit to the whole area; and they take care always to keep up their rates and freights at the highest maximum possible. Finally, for my own part let me say there is good reason to suppose that Government is not carrying out its policy with the unanimous concurrence of its best men. I could name two weighty authorities, one here and another in Bengal, who are staunch opponents of the private enterprise policy, and who could tell some ugly facts had the time arrived. But as one of the sweets of power is to refrain from exercising it, I shall preserve impenetrable silence as to names.

You perhaps remember that when Alexandre Dumas had t[illegible] a novel, he used, as he t[illegible]s himself[illegible] his back on the desk [illegible]anean for two days [illegible] got up and ordered [illegible]his anecdote lies in [illegible] *fabula narratur*. [illegible] week. I doubt if [illegible]lowing the Dumas [illegible]ve been something [illegible]n the considera[illegible]'s Report. There [illegible] The *Rose of* [illegible]reful tending, at [illegible]aving carefully [illegible] boards of the [illegible] a slight de[illegible] took place; [illegible] replaced by her [illegible] the second, per[illegible]mething in detail. [illegible] *of Auvergne* and [illegible]eclared by well[illegible] successful. [illegible] must end a short letter. [illegible] Biddulph was thrown [illegible] not long since, and sustained [illegible]cture of the arm. The other item has reference to the Delimitation Commission, and is to the effect that Mr. A. L. Griesbach goes with Sir Peter Lumsden as geological member of the Commission.

KASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINUGGUR, JULY 26,

WE have had some very refreshing rain here recently; for twenty-four hours consecutively, rain fell three days ago, and previous occasional showers made the air delightfully cool. The grass is now abundant, the cattle are enjoying abundance of food, and prospects all round are exceedingly good. Nearly all the visitors are still on the higher ground of Gulmarg, enjoying very fine weather, but seeing very little of the beautiful scenery of Kashmere. Very few of the visitors seem to care much about making trips to different parts of the Valley, and so becoming familiar with the charming views that meet them in every direction. Srinuggur is reached early in May, usually; there they remain till the middle of June, when the rains are supposed to begin, and, to avoid the malaria believed to be prevalent there, Gulmar is resorted to, a limited space like the Munshi Bagh in Srinuggur, the camping ground for families; and in this way the Valley of Kashmere is really little seen, and practically unknown to the greater number. Every one to his inclinations, however; there is no accounting for taste. So long as people are happy and derive benefit from their summer holiday, remarks on how they spend their time have not much interest.

There is no doubt now that Colonel Sir Oliver St. John will resume his duties here very soon. He is now at Simla, and will reach Jummoo in a few days. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will increase the powers of the "officer on special duty in Kashmere," as our Resident here is called, and give him the full powers of a Resident. The responsibility of the British Government for the tranquillity of Kashmere is precisely the same as in other native States in India, and the English representative here should be able to use his influence for the benefit of the subjects of the Maharajah in the same degree that the Resident certainly does in the tributary States in India. The industries of Kashmere, as I have often explained, are discouraged and destroyed by the interference, and usually a great deal worse, of the officials, whose interests, being purely personal, are opposed to the promotion of trade or commerce in any form. Take, for instance, the wine industry, especially the work of His Highness. So far as the making of wine is concerned it is very well managed, a skilful French gentleman having the entire control of that part of the undertaking; but for the rest, the Maharajah's officials have the entire control. Whether any changes are in contemplation is hard to say; but a few days ago this French gentleman was asked by a telegraphic message to go to Jummoo at once, and he will doubtless meet Sir Oliver St. John there. I hope that this indicates the interference of the Government of India in Kashmere affairs, with a view to put a stop to some of the evils of the administration in this and other directions. Ostensibly, I believe, the object in calling that gentleman to Jummoo is to consult as to the promotion of the export of wine from Kashmere; but really, we may hope that some endeavours are about to be made by the Government of India to press upon the Maharajah the necessity of introducing a more healthy mode of promoting this and other industries than exists at present. There is so much room for reform that the opportunity now offered ought not to be neglected.

The main feature, and especially noteworthy in these days, when nearly every article of food and nearly all that is sold in the shape of wine is more or less impure, is the purity of the wine manufactured here. It wants age, but it is wine, and not a commingling of ingredients among which pure wine is not often found. The claret made here is a good wine, frequently drank by visitors. A light wine, a sort of chablis, is also drank; it is rather "heady" for a light wine, but is pure, and would, perhaps, improve by being kept. It is sold at Re. 1 a bottle; the claret is Rs. 15 a dozen; brandy from grape is Rs. 2 a bottle. The time is coming when these wines might be exported, and some attempts are apparently to be made to open an export trade in Kashmere wines.

This is a good beginning; but there is the serious drawback that the enterprize is the Maharajah's, and not one in which his subjects have much interest. There would be several undertakings set agoing if native traders and capitalists could act freely, trading as they thought proper, wherever markets offered, and provided the customs duties here were not prohibitive. Meanwhile there is some prospect of English capital seeking employment here. Several English gentlemen have offered to take shares in a company that [illegible]roposed to be formed to establish a banking a[illegible]nd to be also a commercial undertaking fo[illegible]lowing the lish piece-goods, sheet copper, sh[illegible] gold leaf, ironmongery, and also [illegible] not be possible, and indeed is n[illegible] largely into transactions of this[illegible] the first instance, on the basis [illegible] stores and banking agency a[illegible] doing a good business. Capita[illegible] this undertaking; and the imp[illegible] goods, and the exportation of [illegible] manufactures may manifestl[illegible] capital for the purpose be [illegible] ing to present appearances [illegible] the company will probably [illegible] The head-quarters will, I [illegible] there a good deal of Kashm[illegible] ed for sale, or exported t[illegible] The business to be purch[illegible] by Mr. Thomas Russell, t[illegible] the Co-operative Stores. [illegible] new undertaking certainly [illegible] the field is quite new an[illegible] there is none of that se[illegible] countered which stands i[illegible] undertakings. Moreover [illegible] business is to be not [illegible] charge, but others, als[illegible] and its ways and means, are to be associated with him in controlling its affairs.

I am sorry to learn that the health of His Highness the Maharajah does not improve; his eyesight is seriously affected, he can, with difficulty, distinguish people only a short distance from him.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One of the subjects on the board of the Malabar Hill Gymkhana for consideration at the half-yearly meeting on Saturday was the proposal by Mr. Hugh Symonds to lay out a part of the gymkhana for croquet, provided the committee had any ground and any surplus funds at their disposal. Very wisely the proposal was not put to the vote at the public meeting, as it would almost certainly have been rejected by a large majority, and I hope that if it is brought before the committee privately it will meet with the same fate. Although the game of croquet is in a small degree revived in England, it is never likely to regain its old popularity now that tennis has been invented; and in India it is a very expensive game to keep up, as it can only be played on grass, and to keep grass in anything like good order in this country great care and attention must be paid to it. In England it is a very different thing, for there if you have a plot of grass and simply see that it is mown once a week, it will always be in a good state to play on. If there is any money to spare in the treasury of the Ladies' Gymkhana, why is it not spent on something that would help to amuse the children? A large grass plot where they might tumble about and not hurt themselves would be a great boon to them. As it is now, they have only one small square of grass where about fifty children jostle one another, and very often they are not allowed to play even on that limited area without being interfered with by officious mallis. The object with which the Gymkhana was first made, when Mr. Grant gave up a piece of his compound and Government sanctioned its being laid out as a playground for Malabar Hill, has been pretty well lost sight of. At first it was called the Children's Gymkhana, then the Ladies' and Children's Gymkhana, now it would be named more in accordance with its real character if all mention of children were omitted from its title, and it were called the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gymkhana. At the same time, to make words agree with the state of affairs to which the institution seems to be tending, a board might appropriately be put up at the entrance, that children and dogs are not to be admitted. But seriously speaking, an attempt should be made to revert to the original object for which the gymkhana was mainly intended. It is the only playground that the children of Malabar Hill have to go to, and their interests ought to be considered not less but more than the interests of grown-up people, who have the Fort Gymkhana and many other resources at their disposal when they want to amuse their leisure hours. The grounds of the gymkhana on the hill are now spacious enough to afford room for young and old, and much might be done to make it a more suitable resort for children. A shed might be erected where they could play on wet nights during the monsoon. At present there is only the badminton shed, which is intended for grown-up players, and when the gas is lighted it becomes much too hot for little people, who are sure, if they venture in, to get in the way of the badminton, and be greeted with sour looks from every one. There ought to be a fair division of pleasure, and as things stand at present the division is decidedly onesided. I hope that some of the committee will take up the cause of the children, who can't speak for themselves, and that when the proposal for a croquet ground is being discussed, it will be postponed in favour of some scheme for affording them more room and more amusement, so that the gymkhana may really justify its original name and be partly at least a

CHILDREN'S GYMKHANA.

THE AHMEDABAD FEMALE TRAINING COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—During my recent visit to Ahmedabad not the least interesting institution into which I was welcomed was the Female Training College. I should state that a Parsee gentleman, a permanent resident in Ahmedabad, and a gentleman who takes a great interest in raising the social status of females, asked me and Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy to visit the College with him, in order to assure ourselves of the desirability of aiding one branch of the College with funds for a particular purpose. I need say no more about this part of the subject than that I believe the required funds will be provided in due time.

It is about the College itself that I wish to say a few words. I entered the institution in the evening just as the junior students were about to be dismissed, in fact the classes were broken up, the senior classes alone remaining. I could see that the College had a very large number of students on [illegible] rolls, and was told that the number of students [illegible] children was 170. I distinguish students [illegible] children because the latter belong to the [illegible] garten class.

Now, considering the very recent date [illegible] establishment of this College, it is [illegible] gratifying to find that it has progressed [illegible] as it has done. Clearly, such [illegible] necessity, and this [illegible] cess that has attended [illegible] educational officers [illegible] are to be congratulated [illegible] looking round the [illegible] once struck with the [illegible] number of students and [illegible] When the College was in[illegible] have been supposed that [illegible] it would attract would be [illegible] smallness of buildings and [illegible] teaching rooms. These teaching [illegible] inadequate to the wants of the [illegible] is every room too small, but there [illegible] enough, and some portion of the [illegible] Lady Superintendent, and all the [illegible] made available as class-rooms. It [illegible] at the time of my visit, and the very [illegible] damp, and the wind, blowing in [illegible] carried moisture everywhere. Such a [illegible] ment is quite unsuited to the ve[illegible] and delicate girls I saw there, [illegible] more unsuited to all girls above the age [illegible] years. I need not enlarge on these dangers, [illegible] are very familiar to Indian mothers, while [illegible] the College has prospered by attracting [illegible] number of pupils than was anticipated [illegible] founders of the institution, that very prosp[illegible] has made the accommodation in the buildings wi[illegible]ly inadequate. The question which naturally arise[illegible] from the overcrowded condition of the schools [illegible] is why not enlarge the premises to suit the existing [illegible] wants of the College? The reply to this question is that it cannot be done, or, more strictly, that it cannot be satisfactorily done, and for this reason.

The entire area of the grounds of the institution is limited, the buildings occupy a very considerable portion of the grounds; the available space for ventilation and exercise is therefore insufficient. In such a climate as that of Ahmedabad roomy buildings and ample surrounding space are found to be essential in most of the modern and especially in the European houses. These requirements are even more essential in a school or college where a large number of girls are daily collected for several hours. If the children must have recreation between school hours, then there must be space for this recreation. But apart from the inadequacy of the buildings and the inadequacy of the vacant ground for recreation, I was sorry to observe that the surroundings of the College were insanitary, and in this way: the [illegible] vacancy houses are built close up against the compound wall of the institution on three sides, and mostly with their sullage ends impinging on the College. The atmosphere, at the time of my visit, even with the wind blowing in strong gusts, was not good, and it certainly must be very much more vitiated when the wind is light and during calms. The external crowded and insanitary condition must exercise an injurious influence within the College. As this outside insanitation admits of almost no remedy, the only alternative is to run away from the permanent mischief and give up the present College. It is a matter of great regret that the two first considerations, which required very careful thought before proceeding to build the College, namely, the sanitary condition of the site, and the probable number of girls that would seek admission into it, were not more fully discussed than they appear to have been. I have already said that the estimate of the number of girls to be provided for in the College [illegible] pitched far too low, and that the College has [illegible] itself. I don't consider this a great error, [illegible]hould entail the building of a new [illegible] an educational point of not so much to educate [illegible] heart and life, and pr[illegible] who will truly adorn s[illegible]

If these reflections ar[illegible] of Government, then t[illegible] ing College in Ahmed[illegible] accommodation with [illegible] scholars and permane[illegible] space for recreation [illegible] it becomes necessary [illegible] all willingness as a r[illegible] stances. The money [illegible] new College will be the [illegible] collectorate of Ahmed[illegible] money in British India.—

Byculla, August 2.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 18TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Rohilla, Captain W. Barratt, arrived in Bombay harbour at 10 o'clock last night, with the European mails of the 18th July. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Simeon.
Mr Taller.
Maj G W Sawyer.
Mr G Ducat.
Maj and Mrs Bullock.
Col Mackenzie.
Col C K Walker.
Mr A W Forbes.
Col Ludlow.
Mr Broadfoot.
Mr Murcott.
Mr A Wingate.
Mr A B Stewart.
Mr Scobie.
Mr Fortey.
Col C W Campbell.
Maj Bruce.
Lieut Bruce.
Mr C T Worsley.
Mr W A Kingston.
Maj Spottiswoode.
Surg Maj Martin.
Mr Burbidge.
Col R Smith.

FROM VENICE.

Mr Gramatysi.
Mr Wilson.
Mr Gass.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Yelverton.
Mr Peterson.
Maj Creagh, V C.
Mr Wheeler.

FROM ADEN.—Mrs Carney.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 12TH TO 18TH JUNE INCLUSIVE.)

IT has been resolved to dedicate, with the sanction of the Queen, a new wing of the Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, now being erected, to the late Prince Leopold.

Lord Wemyss' resolution, declaring that on the understanding that a Redistribution Bill shall be brought in the autumn, the House of Lords should agree to the second reading of the Reform Bill, was rejected last night by 182 to 132.

Government business for the remainder of the session will have priority on Wednesdays.

The House of Commons has been largely occupied during the week in the consideration of Supply.

Every arrangement for the monster demonstration in Hyde Park, on Monday next, July 21, in favour of the Reform Bill, has been made.

Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons yesterday, announced that the Financial Commission in connection with the Conference have completed their labours, and that the Conference itself will shortly re-assemble.

The cholera mortality at Toulon and Marseilles is still deplorably high; the Mayor of the former place has been striken with the disease.

During the celebration of the National Fête in Paris on Monday, July 14, the German flag was taken from the proprietor of the Hotel Continental, torn into shreds, and burned by the mob. The French Government, however, have tendered an ap

TELEGRAMS.

THE RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

No action can be taken on the Report of the Railway Committee as an initiative in India. The Government here awaits with some anxiety the Report itself, which will be soon to hand. If that Report gives definite advice as to the proposals of Government, a new impetus to railway construction will doubtless have been given; but if the terms of the Report are statements of general concurrence and encouragement, quite possibly no such impetus will arise. Even should the Report strongly insist on the positive carrying into effect of the Government's policy, the real initiative must arise between the promoters of the projected enterprises, of which the Nagpore-Bengal is by far the most important, and the India Office in London.

THE BENGAL RENT BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

The answers from the Commissioners in Bengal will reach the local Government by the 15th of August, when it is expected they will be immediately forwarded to the Government of India. There is not expected to be any radical alteration suggested in the principles of the measure, but the references to the Commissioners have been necessitated by the existence of many widely differing tenures in all parts of Bengal. Once the replies of the Commissioners are before the Supreme Government, plain sailing appears to lie before the measure unless the zemindars' party can manage to prolong the agitation against the Bill until the arrival of a new Viceroy, whose advent and consideration of such a subject would naturally entail delay. Delay, even though only from year to year, is what the zemindari party chiefly seem to aim at. This was what was meant by the demand some months back for the setting on foot of a roving Commission through Bengal.

THE DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

The survey party the for Delimitation Commission will be made up of Captain Gore, R.E., Major George Strahan, R.E., and Captain Talbot, R.E. Mr. Rind proceeds as commissary in charge.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

No intelligence has reached Simla in answer to our despatch concerning escort and other details, and until that, of course, no start can be made.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF NATIVE WOMEN.

(FROM THE SECRETARY, SARVAJANIK SABHA.)

POONA, AUGUST 3.

His Excellency the Governor receives on the 9th instant a deputation of the representatives of the native community in furtherance of the proposed girls' high school. The Regent of Kolhapore comes here to take part in the deputation.

REORGANIZATION OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

The order for the reorganization of the Subordinate Medical Department has been issued, giving the relative rank of captain and lieutenant to the higher grades, as in the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments. The grades of hospital assistant and hospital apprentice are abolished, and in their stead those of sub-assistant apothecary and military pupil created. No further promotions will be made to the rank of honorary surgeon. The staff pay for station hospitals is increased. No one under three years' service can leave without refunding the aggregate amount received up to date, including that received during college training. While on general or sick leave in India three-fourths of pay and compensation for quarters will be given. Medical warrant officers in charge of civil stations receive from Rs. 350 to Rs. 700 per mensem. The furlough allowances and pensions are much improved.

DAMAGE TO THE RAJPUTANA-MALWA LINE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, AUGUST 2.

The heavy rain on the 30th and 31st July has interfered somewh[illegible] with the traffic on the Rajputana Railway. There was no actual wash away of the line, but it has subsided in several places between the stations of Kadalu and Rohera, and the line had to be [illegible] locked after 5 a. m on the 31st. The line was repaired, and was again available for the passage of trains by 8 p. m. The up mail was the train which suffered the heaviest detention, having been delayed six hours at Erinpura and five hours at Keshewgunj, leaving Abu-road fourteen hours late.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

An appeal in the case of Lopez *vs.* Lopez has been filed, but, owing to the block of business in the High Court, it is not likely to come on for hearing before Christmas.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

VICTORY FOR THE AUSTRALIANS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, AUGUST 2.

A telegram has been received here to the effect that the return match between the Australians and the Players of England commenced at the Oval on Thursday and concluded on Friday, the Australians being victorious by nine wickets.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, AUG. 2.

The Australian mail arrived here to-day, bringing the following intelligence:—

THE FEDERATION QUESTION.

Resolutions on the questions of annexation and federation have been unanimously agreed to by the Legislative Council of Victoria. The resolutions were passed in exactly the same form as they were proposed at the recent Convention. An address to the Queen, embodying a draft Bill for a Federal Council, has also been adopted. The whole question of federation stands in a much more favourable position now than at any time since the Convention was held.

A telegram has been received in Victoria, intimating that the Home Government agreed to the appointment of a High Commissioner for the shores of New Guinea for twelve months. The arrangement has been received with statisfaction, indicating as it does that England will eventually assume authority over New Guinea.

In the Legislative Council of New South Wales resolutions were under discussion condemning the proposed federation.

The resolutions of the Convention relating to the establishment of a Federal Council will be brought before Parliament soon.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA.

Sir H. Loch, the new Governor of Victoria, arrived on July 15. He had an enthusiastic reception. The day was proclaimed a public holiday.

It is stated that an offer of the distinction of Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George has been made to Mr. Service, the Premier. It is understood that a similar offer will be made to Mr. Graham Berry.

VICTORIA AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

The report of the Calcutta Exhibition Commission has been formally adopted. It contains chapters on canals and irrigation in India, the trade between India and Australia, improved relations between India and Australia, the fibre-yielding plants indigenous to India, the wild silks of India, Indian wheat, other food crops, cultivation of cinchona, &c.

SMALL-POX IN MELBOURNE.

A contagious disease, supposed to be small-pox, has made its appearance in Melbourne.

DEATH FROM AN OVERDOSE OF MORPHIA.

A young Melbourne doctor has been committed for trial on a charge of giving a barmaid a fatal overdose of morphia.

THE REVENUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The revenue for the year ending the 30th June shows a decrease of £481,641, as compared with the previous year.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND THE INDIAN WHEAT TRADE.

The Commissioner of the Crown Lands, in moving the second reading of the Agricultural Land Bill in he South Australian Assembly, urged farmers to consider seriously the danger they ran from Indian competition. He predicts India will beat South Australia out of the European markets in wheat production.

The Premier stated that the revenue will be £100,000 more than the late Treasurer predicted.

THE QUEENSLAND SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

A Genoa firm have made proposals for supplying Italian labourers to meet the requirements of sugar planters.

TASMANIA.

In the Tasmanian Legislative Assembly the Convention resolutions were carried without a division.

A Reform Bill has been introduced.

Last year's revenue is the largest yet received.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Parliament has just met.

HYDERABAD NOTABILITIES ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 2.

The Nawab Moonier-ool-Moolk Bahadur, His Highness the Nizam's Revenue Minister, Mahdi Ali Khan, Revenue Secretary, Mr. Furdonjee Jamshedjee, Settlement Commissioner, Rajah Moorie Mahonur, and suite are now on tour. They arrived in Bangalore on Saturday, 26th July, being received on the railway platform by the leading Mysore officials and gentlemen. The same day the Nawab called on Mr. Lyall, the British Resident. He also paid a ceremonial visit to the Dewan, Mr. Seshadri Iyer. On Sunday the Dewan and Captain Macintire called on the Nawab. On Monday the Nawab visited His Highness the Maharajah, and inspected the public offices with the Dewan. In the evening a dinner was given at the Residency, where the élite of society met the Nawab Dewan, who was present after dinner. On Tuesday the Nawab visited the Central Jail, attended by the Jail Superintendent. Dr. Henderson, the Resident, and his assistant returned the visit in the afternoon. A garden party for the Nawab was arranged at the Maharajah's palace. The attendance was large. On Wednesday Major-General Rowlands, V.C., C.B., called. The same evening Aga Ali Asker gave the Nawab and suite, with a select party of European gentlemen, a dinner. On Thursday the officers of the 12th Lancers entertained the Nawab at dinner in the mess-house. On Friday the Nawab visited the Chief Court, when he was received by three judges and the bar. The Nawab has also been to the Dewan's and Deputy Commissioner's offices, acquiring much useful information. The Nawab has a very prepossessing and intelligent appearance, and to a well-stored mind adds a suavity of manner which has created a most favourable impression all over this station. He leaves this evening for Ootacamund, and will, during his stay there, occupy Fernhill, the palatial residence of the Maharajah.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE EGYPTIAN CONFERENCE.

MR. GLADSTONE'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

The Egyptian Conference has adjourned *sine die*.

Mr. Gladstone, making a statement in the House of Commons concerning the meeting yesterday, said that the chief object of the Conference, the adjustment of the financial difficulties of Egypt, had completely failed owing to the differences between England and France, the latter refusing to authorize the diminution of the dividends. England was supported in her proposed scheme by the delegates of Italy and Turkey, but those of Austria, Russia, and Germany declined to vote.

Mr. Gladstone said that a serious responsibility now rested with England, as the former Anglo-French agreement remains in abeyance, and is no longer binding.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

THREATENING ASPECT OF AFFAIRS AT FOOCHOW.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 1.

The rumour that China had come to an agreement with France respecting the payment of an indemnity is unconfirmed. Great alarm prevails at Foochow, and the ladies and children resident in the town have embarked on board the ships in the harbour. All foreigners are also leaving the place. British marines have been disembarked in order to protect British property.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 2.

Admiral Courbet will occupy Foochow and Kelung as a guarantee for the payment of the Chinese indemnity, if the French ultimatum is rejected.

DEATH OF THE KING OF ANNAM.

The death of the King of Annam is announced.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FROM ADEN.

ADEN, AUGUST 2.

Three hundred troops from here have been ordered to proceed to Zeileh to strengthen the Egyptian g[illegible]

THE SE[illegible]

The Birmin[illegible] been sentenced to penal [illegible] and his accomplice, Egan, to twenty years' penal servitude.

CHOLERA IN ITALY.

ROME, AUGUST 2.

The cholera is slowly spreading in Italy.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

The Bombay mails of the 15th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

SUEZ, AUGUST 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

Total week's sales of cotton		53,000 bales.
" " "	Surats	9,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton		60,000 "
" " "	Surats	15,000 "
" Stock of Cotton		841,000 "
" "	Surats	211,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London		64,000 "

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper		81½
4½ "	"	83½
3 "	Consols for account	100⅛
3½ "	Sterling Loan	100⅛
Bar Silver		50⅛

The sum of about £250,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

	FRIDAY, NIGHT, August 1.	
10 p.m.	.. ..	79·9
	SATURDAY, August 2.	
6 a.m.	.. ..	79·2
10 a.m.	.. ..	89·7
2 p.m.	.. ..	85·0
4 p.m.	.. ..	83·9

SIR OLIVER and Lady St. John were to leave Simla for Srinuggur on Saturday.

THE Maharajah of Cooch Behar is stated to be ill with typhoid fever, which is now only too prevalent at Simla.

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon states that Mr. Colquhoun, accompanied by Mr. Scott, has joined Mr. Hallett at Bangkok. The expedition through the Shan States will proceed at once.

AN up-country paper says that the Duke of Connaught will pay a visit during the next cold weather to the Frontier, going as far as the Khyber in one direction and afterwards to Quetta.

SOME difference of opinion having arisen between the Government joint auditor and the South Mahratta Railway Company, Lieutenant-Colonel O. J. Filgate, Accountant-General in the Railway branch of the Public Works Department, has been delegated to Poona to arrange the matter.

MR. W. H. R. MERK, C.S., of the Punjab Secretariat, will be Colonel Ridgeway's assistant on the Boundary Commission. Mr. Merk, who is a particularly good linguist, did excellent political service on the frontier and in the Khyber during the last Afghan War.

COLONEL LOCKHART, C.B., head of the Intelligence Branch at Indian Army Head-quarters, starts for Acheen by the China mail leaving Bombay on the 8th instant. On arrival at Penang he will receive orders from the English Foreign Office as to what steps he should adopt in regard to the Nisero affair.

THE "second furlough" of the men of the Punjab Frontier Force has, it is stated, just been stopped, and no further leave is to be granted this year to officers or men of the force after the 15th of September. The air is full of rumours of wars in consequence of this step, but the simple explanation of the action of the military authorities is probably to be found in the fact that some 3,000 men of the Frontier regiments will be needed in September for the Zhob Valley expedition.

OUR Belgaum correspondent writes:—The present monsoon has been one of unusual severity in Belgaum, heavy rain having fallen throughout the district. It rained more or less incessantly during the whole of last week, no less than 11¾ inches having been registered in the space of 48 hours. The total rainfall up to date is 31 inches and 65 cents, which is considerably over two-thirds of the annual average quantity at this station. Some uneasiness is felt by agriculturists owing to the young crops remaining submerged, though if a timely break intervenes no serious injury will have been done to them. The public health has hitherto been satisfactory.

SAYS the *Sind Gazette*:—"Sir James Fergusson can find time to visit Aden, but hitherto his engagements have been too pressing to allow of his visiting Sind. Sir James is nearing the end of his term of office, and he promises to be the only Governor of Bombay who has never set foot in this the largest section of the Bombay Presidency."

IT is understood to be the intention of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi and Indus Valley Railway authorities to introduce an acceleration of the train service between Lahore and Kurrachee from the 15th inst. The mail-train from Calcutta will arrive at the Kurrachee Cantonment Station at 7-31 instead of 8-40 a.m., and depart at 6-5 instead of 5-3 p.m., thus giving over two hours more for replying to up-country correspondence. This should prove a great advantage, especially to the mercantile community. The present local trains between Kurrachee and Kotree will be converted into a through service between Kurrachee, Sukkur, and Jacobabad. In a similar manner there will be a through service between Bombay, *via* Rajputana, Delhi, and Rohri by the mixed trains to and from Multan.

THE small Portuguese settlement of Diu is just now in mourning. It does not weep for the loss of any of its distinguished citizens. Its tears are rather for the living. It is stated that the Governor of the place is acting so arbitrarily towards the inhabitants, and sometimes interfering with the functions of the other officials of the State, that the place is becoming too hot for the people to live in. The following telegram which appears in the *Correo de Goa* gives some idea of the state of affairs:—"The situation at Diu is lamentable. The Governor has established a system of despotism and oppression. The people are in despair. The dhobees have left their trade. The inhabitants purpose emigration."

THE cheese-paring policy of the Goa Government with regard to the pay of the police sepoys nearly resulted in a strike. When the order was issued reducing their monthly wages from Rs. 9½ to Rs. 7, the entire force withdrew into their barracks, and would give no answer to the call of the commanding officer. They insisted to have the motive of the reduction explained to them. Public opinion is adverse to the action of the Government for having commenced economy at the wrong end, while the pay of the other departments has been of late increased considerably.

THE following items of Afghan intelligence are furnished by the Kandahar correspondent of a Calcutta paper:—The heat in the city is intense, there is a great deal of sickness, and not a house in which somebody is not lying ill. A certain Uzbeg, a man whose name is not mentioned, has been appointed from Kabul to succeed "Major" Abdul Karim Khan. The functions of the new official will be to settle small cases. He has arrived at Kandahar, and taken up his duties. Of the rifles and ammunition which by this time have, probably, reached Kandahar from Quetta, one part is going to be kept in that town, the other will be sent on towards Ferrah. The Ameer has ordered several camel-loads of marble from Garmsel for a mosque which he intends building in Kabul.

THE attack lately made on a hawildar of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, who was travelling after night, fall on the road between Kohat and Khushalgarhe proves that the orders against proceeding along the Frontier roads after dark are not issued without reason. It appears that this man, who obtained leave early on the afternoon of the 15th ult., delayed setting out until midnight. On attempting to leave the lines, he was stopped by the sentries, and told to wait till 4 a.m.; but about 1 a.m. he managed to elude the sentries, and started, with [illegible] natives. About three miles from [illegible] set upon by some six or eight men, [illegible]unded; receiving three sword-cuts [illegible]ing both his arms rendered helpless from heavy sticks, and being robbed of his money and clothes. His companions made their escape; one of them, returning to Kohat, informed the guard, and a party was sent with a dooly to bring in the wounded man. His wounds are not dangerous, and he remains under arrest pending recovery, when he will probably be tried for disobedience of orders.

COLONEL HOLROYD, Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, now on leave in England, has applied for an extension of thirteen months. Colonel Holroyd recently met with a bicycle accident, and the doctors consider that he is unfit for the present to go back to duty. Mr. Denzil Ibbeson, C. S., will continue, it may be presumed to act as Director.

SOME of the robber organisations against which the Thuggee and Dacoity Department has to work possess very elaborate systems. The most formidable and most extensive are the recognised robber tribes, as the Minas and Baoris of Marwar and Jeypore. They are not only very bold in their enterprises, committing raids on villagers and travellers in open day, but they often go far afield in search of plunder, and to ensure additional safety from protection they are frequently well-mounted on horses and camels, and are always armed with guns and swords. The Baoris also adopt disguises, the *jogi* being a favourite character for impersonation. Their homes are in Tonk, Jeypore, and that part of the country, but they are often found pursuing their lawless occupations as far away as Berar and Hyderabad. As an instance of the completeness of their organisation, Mr. Lambert mentions that an inspector of the Thuggee Department found in the house of a Baori dacoit in Tonk, besides a collection of disguises and scales for weighing gold and jewellery, a ledger showing advances made to different members of the gang,—loans which were solemnly acknowledged before witnesses—to be repaid within certain stated periods by "toil and labour."

IT appears that four out of seven offenders who were concerned in looting the Tara Devi Temple near Simla have been arrested. Some Rs. 700 worth of the stolen property has also been recovered. The confessions of the arrested criminals show that they are members of a gang of fifty-two persons, chiefly Pathans, who have committed twenty-five dacoities, some in the vicinity of Simla, others at Meerut, Delhi, and other places in the plains. Some of the members of this gang are soldiers of our native regiments, on leave. An informer, who is also a member of this gang, is an accomplice of Amir Khan, the ringleader of a well-kuown gang; and Amir Khan, again, is a friend and accomplice of Kadar Khan, the notorious leader of a criminal gang whose performances are well known in Ahmedabad and Surat. The gang which looted the Tara Devi Temple have for some months been living at Boileauguuge in Simla, in the vicinity of Peterhoff, pretending to work as labourers on the new public offices. There are between 500 and 1,000 Peshawaries and Afridis at present working as coolies at Simla.

A FEW weeks ago we mentioned that among the postal reforms which Mr. H. M. E. James proposed to introduce was one by which money might be sent through the post office by telegram. This system will be brought into practice with as little delay as possible. The *modus operandi* will be as follows. The sender will fill up a common money-order form, writing "by telegram" across it. This he will take or send to the post office (not the telegraph office) with the money, as if it was an ordinary money-order. He will have to pay a fixed sum of Rs. 2 for the telegraphic advice, which will be sent "urgent." If he wishes to add any instructions, he will write them on the coupon of the money-order form, paying for them at 2 annas a word. This money all goes to the Telegraph Department for service rendered, while the post office collects its own money-order commission at the rate of 1½ per cent. on the sum advised. On the arrival of the telegram it will be sent across to the postmaster, who will at once send a copy of it, along with the money, to the payee. If the remitter wants to prepay a reply or to receive an acknowledgment of delivery by wire, he can have these also by paying for them. Even if there be no telegraph office at the remitter's or payee's residence, telegraphic money-orders can still be issued. In that case the telegraphic advice will be sent by post to the nearest telegraph office, and thence transmitted by wire as far as the lines will carry it. At first starting telegraph money-orders can only be sent through Government telegraph offices, as arrangements have not yet been made for utilising the railway wires.

CHOLERA is stated to be epidemic in Tanjore. The Madras Government, however, is fully alive to the fact, and the Sanitary Commissioner has been for some time past in the district, consulting the Collector, and advising the local authorities, as to the best means to be taken to combat the foe. The real difficulty appears to be the want of rain. The water-courses and wells, owing to the failure hitherto of the monsoon, have run dry, and the people are dependent upon half-dried-up tanks of dirty water, defiled in every way, for drinking purposes. Hospital assistants and vaccinators are engaged in distributing medicines in the suffering localities, but the real helper would be Jupiter Pluvius.

THE [illegible]on in Kashmere, and small-pox [illegible]ortality. It would seem that [illegible]eree born into the world is b[illegible]pox. Mr. Arthur Neve, of the [illegible]ashmere, relates an illustration of [illegible]nce of the disease:—"I recently [illegible]ll my hospital staff a statement of the [illegible] from small-pox among their own immediate relatives. They represent 25 families, living chiefly in Srinuggur, but some in distant parts of the valley. In these twenty-five families, 190 members were born, of whom exactly 100 died of small-pox. Two or three children have not yet been attacked; all others have had the disease."

A CASE is under consideration in the Midnapore district, Bengal, in which some thousands of ryots have appealed against enhancement of rent to which they have been subjected by Government officers. The decision in the case will be watched with great interest, as the present suit is a test case, and bids fair to govern some 75,000 other similar cases.

GANESH DAS, the Treasurer of the Lahore Post Office, who was put on his trial for embezzlement of Government money, has been convicted by Mr. Parker, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or six months' further imprisonment. The defence collapsed.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE vacancy in the Durham Light Infantry occasioned by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, which took place at Kasauli on Sunday 27th July, will, it is presumed, be filled by the promotion of Major R. Crawford, who, in all probability, will succeed to the command of the 1st Battalion (late 68th) next October, on Colonel Tucker vacating on completing his five years.

CAPTAIN E. J. CHANTER, of the Simla Volunteer Rifles, succeeds Major Hill as Secretary of the Northern India Rifle Association—an excellent selection indeed.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HERBERT MACPHERSON has returned to Allahabad from leave, and resumed command of the station from General J. I. Murray.

SIR THOMAS BAKER, whose appointment as Adjutant-General in India, in succession to Sir George Greaves, was said to have been officially settled, has been suffering from a tumour which necessitated a severe surgical operation. It is therefore considered probable that he will not come to India after all.

THE INDIAN RELIEFS.

THE following movements are notified with reference to the relief of British and Native troops for 1884-85, published in G. O. C. C, dated 20th March, 1884:—

Royal Artillery.

No 1 Battery Eastern Division—From England to Murree Hills. By sea, rail and route march. To take over mountain equipmeut of No. 5 Battery South Irish Division.

No. 1 Battery London Division—From England to Campbellpore. By sea and rail.

British Cavalry.

3rd Dragoon Guards—From England to Muttra. By sea and rail.

British Infantry.

2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry—From England to Dagshai. By sea, rail and route march.

1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment—From Gibraltar to Ranikhet. By sea, rail and route march.

2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment—From Malta to Subathu and Jutogh. By sea, rail and route march.

1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry—To stand fast at Allahabad.

1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment—From Peshawur to Aden (instead of to Jullunder.) By rail and sea.

1st Battalion Connaught Rangers—From Ranikhet and Shahjehanpur. (Will be notified hereafter.

Native Infantry

4th Regiment—From Alipore to Cachar. By Government steamer and flat from Calcutta.

12th Regiment—From Cachar to Lucknow. By Government steamer and flat to Calcutta for temporary location at Alipore, until relieved by 18th Native Infantry, and then by rail to Lucknow.

13th Madras N. I.—From Jubbulpore to Bellary. By route march.

Detachment 13th Madras N. I.—From Jubbulpore to Bellary. By rail on relief by 27th Madras Native Infantry.

27th Madras N. I.—From Bellary to Jubbulpore. By route march.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

[illegible] held [illegible]

H. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] presentation was announced:—[illegible]ognomy of insanity, illustrated by cases [illegible] in the Colaba Lunatic Asylum." By Surgeon-Major W. Nolan, M. A., M.D.

A letter from the editor of the *Indian Medical Journal* was read.

The president then prefaced the reading of the papers by the following statement regarding the organism described by him at the last May meeting as corresponding to the so-called cholera *bacillus* of Dr. Koch:—"Having since found a similar filament in some diarrhœal and dysenteric evacuations, I began to doubt if it could be the same as that summarily described in the sixth German Cholera Report (*vide British Medical Journal* of 22nd March last, p 568). I have not yet been fortunate enough to see an authentic specimen of the latter, but learn from an authority at Calcutta that the organism detected here, which I expressly compared to a vibrio rather than a bacillus, is not the same as Dr. Koch's. Now, however, the last number of *Nature* received in Bombay, for July 10, contains a leading article under the not obscure signature of 'E. K.' who has certainly seen the 'comma-shaped' bacillus pure and simple, and who also found an apparently identical organism in the evacuations of some severe diarrhœa cases. 'E. K.' further invites attention to the propriety, according to accepted nomenclature, of regarding this organism as a 'vibrio,' because (he finally states) 'a vibrio,' and particularly a *vibrio rugula* (Sp. Cohn), is the 'organism which Koch describes as a comma-shaped bacillus.' An assertion like this is at least emphatic. My own preparations (tolerably numerous) are still at hand; and the drawing originally exhibited is again shown, with the remark that it now appears another observer, having some facilities not available in Bombay, has arrived at a conclusion somewhat similar to that previously and quite independently arrived at here. Still, knowing that anywhere *vibrio rugula* cannot be a rarity, I do not venture to suppose that Dr. Koch has taken this particular species to be a cholera germ; for such an identification would, indeed, be strange."

The following papers were then read and discussed.

1. Traumatic cerebral abscess: notes of cases and remarks; by Surgeon Kirtikar, I. M. D.

2. Clinical memoranda, Nos. V. and VI. from the G. T. Hospital, by the President, were read by the Joint Secretary.

V. Resection of shoulder-joint preparation was shown.

VI. Spirillum or relapsing fever cases and remarks.

The meeting terminated at a late hour.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 2.—The slight barometric disturbances near Jacobabad and over Behar are still distinguishable, but appear to be rapidly filling up. Pressure has increased briskly in Pegu and slightly in most other parts of India, except Orissa, the southern parts of the Central Provinces, Behar, and the greater part of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. There is little change in the distribution. There has, however, been some little alteration in the winds, north-westerly winds having appeared in the Central Provinces and Rajputana, and southerly winds in the Gangetic plain. There has been a very considerable falling off in the rainfall over Northern India, and only slight showers are reported from a few stations, but over the Peninsula and central parts rain has been almost general. Rain to-day:—Akyab, 4 inches; Jacobabad, Mercara, Tounghoo, and Moulmein, over 3 inches; Seoni, Sutna, and Mount Abu, about 2 inches; Karwar and Mangalore, over 1 inch. Previously, Ahmedabad, 6 inches; Rai Bareilly, 2 inches.

SIMLA, Aug. 3.—Since yesterday the barometer has fallen briskly at Peshawur and slightly at Colombo, but has risen decidedly elsewhere. The increase is greatest exceeding one-tenth of an inch, in N.-W. P., Eastern Bengal, and at Akyab and Coimbatore. The ridge of relatively high readings stretches north-eastward from Bombay to Bareilly, while distinct depressions are reported from Bengal and from the Indus Valley. Wind south-westerly over Guzerat, N. W. P. and Punjab, and shows well marked circulation around Bengal, the disturbance, while over peninsula is westerly. Rain has apparently been absent during the past twenty-four hours from the Punjab, the plains, from Sind, from southern and central stations, Madras and from Ganjam coast, but seems to have fallen generally elsewhere. Rain to-day:—Bareilly, Hoshangabad, and Mercara, over 3 inches; Simla, Chittagong, and Nagpore, 2 inches; or over Aligarh, Calcutta, False Point Belgaum, Cochin, Akyab, over 1 inch. Previously, Akola, Amraoti, Hyderabad, Calicut, and Prome, over 1 inch; Satara, Rai Bareilly, and Rangoon, nearly 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla In. cts.
Previously registd..	39 15	44 54	42 44	42 45
Aug. 1, Friday ..	0 08	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
" 2, Saturday ..	0 12	0 45	0 48	0 13
" 3, Sunday ..	.. ..	0 15	0 12	0 19
Total	39 33	45 14	43 04	42 67
Corresponding date last year	54 09	57 09	54 51	60 61

THE RAINFALL AT MOUNT ABU.

"MOUNTAINEER" writes under date August 1:—A few words about the rainfall at Mount Abu may not be uninteresting. Up to the 12th of last month the registered rainfall for this season, including half an inch in May, was 7¾ inches; but since the 14th ultimo not a day has passed without more or less rain. From 4 p.m. on the 20th to 4 p.m. on the 21st there was a fall of 8·05 inches, and for the 24 hours ending at 4 p.m. yesterday the registered fall was 14·20 inches, which brought up the fall for the season to 48·97 inches, or 20·14 inches above the average for the corresponding periods of the previous eight years, when the registered figures on July 31 were:—1876, 26·19 inches; 1877, 11·58 inches; 1878, 39·46 inches; 1879, 20·35 inches; 1880, 16·65 inches; 1881, 45·15 inches; 1882, 30·28 inches; 1883, 37·45 inches; total 236·21. Average of eight years—29·53. I have noticed a recurrence of very heavy rainfall here every ninth year, for some twenty years past, and during the first month of this year's rains, when it was feared by nearly everybody, but myself that there would be a scanty rainfall, and perhaps a famine, I frequently spoke with confidence as to the probability of copious rains falling in the last week of July and first half of August, as also in September, this being the ninth year since 1875, when the rainfall here was 120 inches, or upwards, and Ahmedabad city and cantonment were flooded, and several houses washed away. In 1866—nine years previously—the rains here were so heavy, about the end of July and beginning of August, that the Ganges overflowed more than once, and the true rainfall could not be ascertained; and the same thing occurred in 1875, as well as occasionally in years of ordinary rainfall, during the nights on which the heaviest falls took place.

There is another curious circumstance connected with the recurrence of very nearly similar seasons every ninth year which I wish to direct attention to, and it is this, that, while the rainfall of 1866 was very heavy, that of 1858—two years later—was very light, and resulted in the great famine of 1869-70; and, again, while the rains of 1875 were unusually heavy, those of 1877 were very light, and resulted in the scarcity—in some places famine—of 1878-79. Now, if the rains of this season should turn out to be, on the whole, like those of 1866 and 1875, will it not be likely that those of 1886 will be scanty? and, if such should be the case, will it not go far to show that similar seasons may be expected to recur, in these parts, every ninth year? Perhaps some of your readers may recollect whether the rains of 1857 were like those of 1866 and 1875 at and about Mount Abu. It is still raining heavily here, communication with the railway being stopped by floods.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA *VS.* CARLTON.

THE match played between the Gymkhana and the Carlton teams on Saturday was essentially a bowlers' game, and the results were surprising, as the analysis show. Rain had fallen heavily early in the day, leaving the ground in a state that made run-getting a matter of the greatest difficulty, the ball refusing to travel. But making the fullest allowance on this account, the innings were still a succession of wonders. The total of the day's play for the Carlton Club only reached 35, so that their opponents would have beaten them easily in a single innings had the laws permitted the "follow on." Shortly before noon play was commenced, the Gymkhana men going first to the wickets, and commencing, as it appeared, unfortunately. General Edwardes with Radcliffe assumed the defensive to the bowling of Cruikshank and Jolly. When eight runs had been put together, General Edwardes, who had contributed a couple and a single, was run out. Piers filled the vacant wicket, and six runs had been added when Radcliffe was bowled by Cruikshank, his score having reached nine. With the score unaltered another wicket was lost, Newnham being bowled off his stomach with the first ball he received, which was also one from Cruikshank. Three wicket had thus been lost for 14 runs. Pogson joined Piers, and their companionship lasted for some time, the score being raised to 35 before a separation was accomplished, Piers had contributed 16 when he was smartly caught at the wicket by Harrington off a ball from Cruikshank to which he had given the gentlest touch. Beaufort, who had followed on, was bowled by Cruikshank with the score unaltered (3 for 35). Pogson, who had played carefully for 10, went out before a straight one from Jolly; and Kaye later on fell a victim to Cruikshank, by whom he was clean bowled, the sixth and seventh wickets having fallen for 41 and 47 respectively. Caulfield with his second ball went out, another victim to Cruikshank's bowling; and Olivier, his successor, put up an easy ball from the same bowler, and was caught by Mackenzie at mid-wicket, the score still stood unchanged at 47. Bremner, who was the last man in, made the only three hits in the innings, and with Russell gradually sent up the record. Jolly, who was less deadly than his fellow bowler, although he was servants of any kind, but equipped with a small rewarded by a punishment, was changed in favour of Pritchard; but Russell drove the first ball of the new man to the off for a couple. Harrington finished the innings by dismissing Bremner with another smart catch at the wicket. Bremner had contributed 12; and Russell was left not out 13, the total having been run up to 69, an increase of 22 since the last wicket. Tiffin here gave an interval to the game.

Things looked bright enough for them when soon after half-past one the Carlton Club commenced their innings with Milward, and Thomas facing the bowling of Newnham and Russell. But they proved still more unfortunate than their predecessors at the wickets. Milward was caught off the last ball in Newnham's first over, when a single run had been scored. In the first over of Russell he bowled McMullen with the second ball, and Chance with the fourth, another single run having been added meanwhile. Harrington followed in, but Thomas was caught off Newnham by Olivier four overs later (4 wickets for 8 runs). Forde put another ball of Russell's right into Pogson's hands, thus making the fourth player who had contributed nothing to the score (5 for 10). Lucky as he had been with his bowling, Cruikshank added nothing to the run-getting, but was cleverly caught low down by Beaufort. Six wickets had now fallen for 12 runs; but misfortune pursued the Carltonians. In attempting to steal a run Harrington, who was making a stand, was run out, Bremner, who was acting as long-stop, throwing in with such smartness and accuracy as to scatter the stumps (7 for 12). Jolly narrowly escaped a similar fate at the hands of Bremner, whose fielding was remarkable; but the batsman failed to profit by his escape, and a bailer from Russell caused his retirement (8 for 14). Four runs later Mackenzie was clean bowled by Newnham, the crack of the Gymkhana, lowering the middle stump, a feat he repeated with Crawley, the last man. The innings was thus terminated for 18 runs. It had lasted under an hour, and six of the batsmen had failed to score at all.

Bremner and Piers, who had both done well in the previous innings, took the wickets for the Gymkhana, Cruikshank and Jolly bowling as before. Bremner's balls fell to Cruikshank's fourth ball in the opening over, before a run had been scored. His successor was Radcliffe. Piers twice cut Cruikshank for two, and Radcliffe drove Jolly for a couple and put the same bowler past point for a similar number, when Jolly took his revenge and the batsman's wicket. (Two for 13.) General Edwardes, who filled the vacancy, hit Cruikshank to square leg for three, and ran a couple of singles. He then hit a ball from Jolly over his own shoulder, and was caught by Milward, the long-stop. (Three for 25.) Piers made eleven, and was caught at point by Mackenzie, who had previously missed a similar chance. (Four for 30.) Pogson coming in cut Cruikshank neatly for a couple, and three singles were put on, when Newnham was given out leg before wicket to Cruikshank's bowling. A maiden followed from Jolly; and Russel put the first ball from Cruikshank's next over into his own wicket. (Five and six wickets for 36). Pogson was dismissed by a splendid catch by Forde who was stationed at long-off, and, jumping up, secured with one hand the ball, which was passing overhead. (Seven for 36.)

tory by way of the Khyber route. Unfortunately, some of his original documents were lost, but he brings invaluable information regarding this direct route from India to Ghazni. The veteran "the Bondar" was not actively employed during the season, but his intimate knowledge of the country and people, allowed of his compiling geographical information; and opportunities were forthcoming for confirming the accuracy of his work of 1881-82, when he explored the affluents of the Gumal, the Sharan, and the Kandil rivers.

About the close of the ordinary field season, or in March, 1883, "the Syud" again started on his explorations, but this time in the direction of Kafiristan. He was, however, accompanied by the adventurous surveyor, Mr. W. W. McNair, who equipped with a plane-table of an extremely portable pattern, and carried on by his indomitable pluck and extraordinary tact, penetrated into that hitherto inaccessible country. Passing by Dir over the Lohori pass, and thence to Chitral the European surveyor leaving his companion amongst his Mahomedan friends, boldly entered Kafristan and ascended a high range on the west, dominating the greater part of the country; from thence he ascended the Hindu-kush, and obtained a view into Badakshan on the north, returned to Chitral, and eventually emerged into British territory by the known route of the Mostujyasin, and Gilgit valleys, and Srinuggur. During this expedition the European surveyor mapped the country in regular order with the plane-table and observations taken to peaks already determined from a distance by the Survey of India, and the native ran a continuous route survey based upon the fixings of his companion. The combined results surpass in completeness the efforts of any other explorers.

The following is an account of surveys in Dardistan and on the Kishangang:—

The detachment consisting of Ahmed Ali Khan, sub-surveyor, and a small native establishment was employed mostly on completing the survey of Chilas (Dardistan), besides such features in Daree and Tangir as were visible, and part of the required supplemental topography in the basin of the Kishanganga: the work was carried on under the immediate orders successively, of Mr. Hennessey and Mr. Cole.

As explained in the previous report, Dardistan, though rendered inaccessible to surveyors by the opposition of the rulers of the country, is still susceptible of accurate surveying, as pointed out originally by Colonel Tanner; because it juts into the Province of Cashmere, and is enclosed on three sides by a range of mountains, horse-shoe in shape, which command a view of the entire valley excepting the waters of the Indus itself, and a strip along either bank, of perhaps a mile in width. Advantage being taken of these peculiarities, a complete survey has now been effected of Chilas, including determinations of all the passes which end to it.

Profiting by the experience of the previous season, Ahmed Ali Khan reached his ground in Kaghan even before the winter's snows had sufficiently melted. In due course he followed the horse-shoe watershed, by visiting different points on its right range to Hasu Pir, and then crossing the Indus at Bunji, resumed his progress along the Indus-Gilgit watershed, to the Baribon pass where he completed the required survey of Dardistan. The passes fixed in all, across the watershed, are as follow:—

Pass.		Position determined.	Height determined.
On Indus-Kaghan Water-shed.	(Sepat ..... Chichirgah .... Babuaar.....	By Rev. Sur. do. do.	13,600 (1883.)
On Indus-Kishan-Ganga water-shed.	(Kawukdori ..... Between Kamukdori and Barai ..... Barai (or Bunar.	Kashmir dtchmt. 1882	13,400 (1882.) 15,000 (1881.)
On Indus-Astor water-shed.	Thosho..... Maseno ..... Chorgali (a) ..... Do. (b) ..... Satiabe	1881 1881 1883 1883 1883	17,700 (1883.)
On Indus-Gilgit water-shed.	(Lani ..... Kuthu ..... Two between Damachal and Husharal valleys ..... Between Amges and Bashu valleys..... Matere..... Malput ..... Baribon ..... Kinejut	1883 1883 1883 1883 1883 1883 1881 1881	12,900 (1883.) 14,600 (1883.) 14,200 (1883.)

He has also fixed the positions of all villages and forts in the country, and besides minor glaciers he discovered one nearly eight miles in length in the Diamerai valley, some 22 miles west (nearly) of Astor.

Ahmed Ali Khan's survey of Dardistan on the 4-inch scale includes an area of about 2,000 square miles, which will no longer be a blank on the map, as hitherto; besides this, he has also made some progress in the supplementary topography of the Kishanganga basin. Further descriptions of his operations, and the tracts of country he surveyed must be postponed, pending reduction of the work. His out-turn is highly creditable to him, the more so that to secure it he had to endure a good deal of hardship, including getting through the night as he best could on several occasions, without a tent, on ground buried in snow and at heights from 14,000 to 16,000 feet above the sea.

THE AMOURS OF A PARSEE.

In the breach of promise case in the Court of the District Judge, Kurrachee, the defendant Shapoorjee Byramjee Captain gave the following evidence:—

My name is Shapoorji Byramji Captain. My religion is Parsee. My age is about 25 years, and my residence is at Karachi. I know Mr. Hormusji Cursetji. I was in his house about the end of December, 1883, and on the 10th January, 1884. I went on the first occasion with my friend Sorabji, to see Mr Hormusji at his request. I saw Hormusji and his wife. They told me they wished to get me married to a young girl whose age was only 18, and who was of very respectable parentage. They did not tell me who the young girl was, but I guessed that they referred to the plaintiff. I told them I wanted some time to consider over the matter. I went back on the 10th January, and I saw Hormusji and his wife, and the plaintiff in this suit. That was the first occasion I had ever seen the plaintiff. I saw her and consented to marry her. Then Hormusji and his wife left me and the plaintiff alone together. I asked her about her age and education. She said she was 18 years, and that she considered herself well educated. Nothing else of importance occurred between us, and then Hormusji and his wife returned, and I and Mrs. Hormusji on behalf of the plaintiff exchanged Rupees in their presence and in that of Sorabji, who came with me there in token of our engagement and in accordance with the custom of the Parsees. This was the whole extent of my love-making. I have never seen the plaintiff again from that day to this. A week after the 10th of January I was invited by the plaintiff's parents to dine with them. I went there. I met there the plaintiff's mother, but not the plaintiff. Her mother gave me a gold ring, and before I went to the dinner in the morning, some clothes were sent to me by the plaintiff's parents. The dinner went off in an amicable manner. On that day there was no question of breaking off the engagement. Between the 10th and 17th January, I arranged with Mrs. Hormusji to procure some clothes for which I paid Rs. 60 and they were sent to be given to plaintiff on 17th. I am employed all day from about 7 in the morning until about half-past 10 at night at the Sind Club, so I have no time for private business. My pay was Rs. 40 a month up to the middle of December last; since that time I have got Rs. 70 a month, which is my present pay. About three or four days after the dinner I heard that the plaintiff was older than she had represented. I made full enquiries, and ascertained that her age was about 23. I then determined to break off the engagement. This was my sole reason. My breaking off the engagement had nothing to do with her want of education. I wrote to Sorabji and asked him to communicate to the plaintiff's parents that I had changed my mind. On the 14th of February I returned the ring and the clothes which I had received. I sent them to plaintiff's father, but he refused to take them and sent them back to me. They did not send the clothes I had given for plaintiff. When he sent the clothes back, the plaintiff's father Rustomji came to me in person. He begged of me to accept his daughter in marriage in any way. This interview was at Sorabji's house. After the plaintiff's father came, her mother also came to the house, and then Mrs. Hormusji, &c. All who were present pressed me to fulfil my engagements. Mr. Hormusji said she would give Rs. 1,000 if I accepted the plaintiff. They kept me three hours talking to me, and I repeatedly refused to marry her. At last I asked for a day's time, and said I would give an answer the next day. They then let me go. The next day I was too busy to write, and on the 16th I wrote to plaintiff's father and told him I would not change my mind and would not marry his daughter. Nothing more happened, until they gave me notice of this suit. I knew nothing about the plaintiff. I never saw her but on that one occasion, the 10th January. As a matter of fact I don't know whether she is well educated or not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pinhey.—I never said to any one that the plaintiff's character was bad or not good. I did not say so to Hormusji Byramji. I did not tell him that the girl and her family were quite bad, and that I had fallen into a trap. I never said a single word about it. The first doubt which arose in my mind as to the plaintiff's age was, seeing in the *Sind Official Gazette* that her brother Cursetji's age was 18. As I knew he was younger then she I thought she must be more than 18. Upon this I made enquiries. I would have married her if she had been only 19. I had a very good opinion of the plaintiff. I had seen her and thought she was pretty. I am a widower, I lost my wife about nine years ago. She was a year younger than myself. I once travelled from Bombay to Kurrachee in the same steamer with the plaintiff, but I did not made her acquaintance. According to the Parsee customs what took place on the 17th January amounted to a betrothal. I swear I did not see the plaintiff that evening. I did not see her near the door of her father's house and did not stare gazingly at her. I did not give anything to plaintiff besides the Rs. 60 worth of clothes. The list shown me is I think a correct list of the things given to me. It includes the cost of the dinner. It is not the fact that I have thrown over the plaintiff because I want to marry the daughter of Jamsetji Framji. I know his daughter, not intimately. I go frequently to his house. I have never conversed with his daughter. I am not in the habit of speaking to her. It is not our custom for young men to talk to unmarried girls. I have seen Jamsetji's daughter often, but not for the last month or two. I have ceased going to the house for the last month or two. Jamsetji has not spoken to me, and I have not spoken to him about marrying his daughter. There has been no such suggestion on either side, and no intention of the kind on my part. I have no affection for Jamsetji's daughter. He has two daughters, one of whom is already married.

SEA-TERMS ASHORE.

A SEAFARER writes to the *Daily Telegraph*:—Sailors have borrowed many terms for their ships from the shore. They have decorated them after the manner of sweethearts; for who does not know that when a vessel goes to sea she proceeds on her voyage embellished with chains, jewel-blocks, garnets, bangles, breasthooks, pins, ribands, gauntlets, heels, harpins, which must mean hair-pins, garlands, hoods, collars, and a score of other knicknacks and decorations, all of such a kind as an honourable Jack Tar would bestow upon the lady of his affections! But, on the other hand, the landsman owes some very choice and pregnant sentences to the sea. Many a saying wonderfully full of meaning would have no existence but for Jack's fruitful mind. It is not very strange that our common speech should comprise numerous nautical references. We are a great maritime nation; we are the greatest in the world, and have been so since we thrashed the Dutch; sailors are found everywhere, and the words they bring with them from the ocean are picked up and employed as exceedingly suggestive, and so find their way about until they become a part of the colloquial tongue, though many people who use them only know what they mean so far as their shore-sense goes; they do not understand their sea significance. Besides, it is a pleasure to borrow the speech of sailors. Jack is a man much beloved for his virtues and qualities. He makes, indeed, an incomparably nice man, whether young or old, for a tea party. He is large-hearted and generous. If he has money he does not sordidly keep it hidden in his pockets, but holds it boldly in his hand that it may be readily distributed. All the ladies love sailors. They know that there is no man who has a deeper admiration for them than Jack. He believes them to be the angels he used to be told about when a boy, and he eyes them with awe blushes and stammers in their presence, and would fight the tallest landsman for daring to doubt that a woman can be anything but beautiful and pure and good. Of course, the sailors I am talking about are not the dreadful creatures who jump half-clothed on to the decks of deep steamers from piers and wharves; to such men and their like the English language could owe nothing but bad expressions and would not be heard in polite society. The salts I mean, from whose vocabulary we have enriched our daily speech, are proper sailors, who own that a ship's forecastle is not a college for learning, but amongst whom, nevertheless, there circulate hundreds of sayings, all of them indicating shrewd and often profound knowledge of human nature, both maritime and shoregoing.

I have amused myself by thinking over a few nautical expressions in common use amongst us on shore, and I have been struck by the dexterity of their adoption. One should say originally it must have been sailors themselves who grafted these words and sayings upon our speech, for landsmen could not possibly master their significance with accuracy enough to apply them with that clearness and niceness of exposition which they furnish. Take the word "mainstay." Nothing is commoner than to hear such an expression as "Oh, he is the mainstay of the family. Here you have a strictly nautical image. Sailors might, indeed, hold that a ship's forestay is more important than her mainstay, since the loss of the mainmast is of less consequence than the loss of a foremast. But then the mainmast is the chief mast of a ship, and the mainstay may count among the first of the important pieces of rigging of a ship, since it supports the mast forward; and no term, therefore, could well be more expressive than that of mainstay as applied to any one maintaining others or to anything acting as a prop. "Spliced" will be more generally understood. A couple are said to be spliced when they are married. But one should know what a splice is to appreciate the application of the nautical term—how it means the bringing together of two ends of ropes with the open, and the passing of these strands through one another until a union is formed so strong that a strain brought upon the line would break it in any other place than the splice. This signifies marriage as it should be, according to Jack, and the word in this sense is common ashore. What could be fuller of meaning than to speak of a man floored by a commercial difficulty as on his "beam-ends"? When a ship is on her beam-ends she is in a very ugly position indeed, and the next few minutes may see her founder. Many a man is thus situated by a financial tempest, that heaves him down till it seems impossible that he can escape from sinking and disappearing in the deep of insolvency. There is the term "hard up." I claim this as nautical for the following reason; in most cases when a ship's helm is put hard up there is some danger in the road or about it may be a heavy squall that compels her to keep away; or it may be a vessel ahead or broken water. Anyone is fain to infer that she is in a situation of difficulty, and so, no doubt, is a man who is "hard up." Taken aback" is also in common use. How many ladies I wonder who have said, "I was really quite taken aback, my dear, I imagined that they were comparing themselves to a ship whose way had been stopped by the wind blowing directly against the sails so as to press them against the masts? Of the paternity of the expression, "with you a spoke into that fellow's wheel," I am in doubt. Every wheel has spokes, but a ship's wheel has them in the most emphatic sense. Whether an extra spoke in a man's carriage wheel would annoy him, except, perhaps, for its disharmonising the appearance of the wheel, is not certain; but there can be no doubt that a spoke more than a ship's wheel wanted would bother a helmsman when his hand came to it as a thing in his way. Neither am I sure as to the origin of the term "three sheets in the wind." It sounds nautical, but it will not stand examination, for it is absurd to talk of a sheet, which is a rope, as being in the wind. The term, I am afraid, savours of the land, and might have emanated from some genius who took the word sheet to mean sail. But other words borrowed from the sea are both wise, and indicating drunkenness, are salt enough. Such is the term "slewed." "Slew" means to turn; and, therefore, to speak of a man as slewed is to signify that he has "turned round," twisted the wrong way by drink. Two other nautical expressions seem to have obtained a firm hold ashore; these are to "turn out" and "turn in" for getting out of bed and going to bed. "He can spin a yarn," is a common phrase, and nautical enough, as I take it, that the person of whom it is said can tell a long story that is not quite a lie, though full of exaggerations. The origin of this, I conceive, must be looked for at sea. In all ships there is a little machine called a spun-yarn winch, with which sailors manufacture a kind of small stuff, termed spun-yarn. The winch is revolved by a handle, and twists up the yarns, which are stretched along a great length—as far, for instance, as from the topgallant forecastle to the break of the poop. Hence, as I think, comes the phrase, "To spin a twister." "No staying power" is another good nautical figure. A vessel is said not to stay when she refuses to come round with the wind so as to be put upon the other tack. A man without staying power is in this acceptation a man who will not go ahead. "Tacking" in various meanings is largely employed ashore. One frequently hears a person speak of "beating about for an idea." Nautically speaking, "to beat" is to force your ship in the direction from which the wind is blowing by sailing at angles, first on one tack, then on the other. Thus, "to beat about for an idea" is to incline the mind first here, and then there, in order to come at the fancy or thought one wants. Again, one often hears the expression "Oh, he's trying the other tack now." Here we are as nautical as we can well be. Equally maritime is the expression "He is sailing very close to the wind." This is sometimes said of a man who acts with great want of caution, and who is jeopardising his position and even his liberty by his stupid audacity; but its meaning is best interpreted when it is applied to a man who becomes a niggard, who, having a pleasant breeze which he could make the most of, is afraid of keeping his sails full, chooses to hug it. "To sound a man" must also be nautical. Where should we have found the term if there had been no lead and line, and no need to measure in fathoms the depth of the ground under a ship's keel? When a lawyer speaks of "a hitch in the arrangement" he might hardly be suspected of guessing that, that useful word comes from the sea. A hitch is a knot or turn in a rope that checks it from travelling or running out; there are several hitches such as half-hitch, clove-hitch, timber-hitch, and the like, all used for various purposes; and a hitch in an agreement just does for it what the sailor's hitch will do for a rope. "To take the wind out of his sails" is a very salt term much used ashore. At sea it is done by one ship passing another to windward. Ashore landsmen have their own methods. When a man says, "He ought to be above board," he is also talking in sailor fashion. Board here, I take it, refers to deck; and to be above board means to be in the open air, out of the cabin, out of hiding, in a place on which the sun shines, and where everybody can see you. Then there is "plain sailing"—after that difficulty was adjusted, it was all plain sailing." It is a landsman's idea of sailing along without any trouble, the way clear, and nothing needing attention but the helm.

"Under false colours" explains itself as a familiar phrase. This would be said, for instance, of a Spanish ship that hoisted the Danish ensign to make passing vessels believe her a Dane. "He showed himself in his true colours at last" completes the first image. Then there is the word "course." "What course will he adopt?" "Is that the right course?" surely signifies that to sea and ships were in the mind of those who made the term current ashore. The course of a ship is the direction the wind allows her to sail in; her true course is the line that would carry her direct to the place she is bound to. Hence the irresolution implied in a man by the question, "What course will he take?" seems to me thoroughly to refer the terms to an ocean origin. "Fall foul" has come ashore, and is apparently much appreciated. "They are constantly falling foul of each other," constantly quarrelling, in fact. Ships foul each other by dragging their anchors and in other ways; and any one who has witnessed the riotous scene that usually follows these accidents, both on deck amongst the crews and aloft among the spars, will value the pregnancy of the shore-going application of the phrase. Then there is "Looking up." "Things are looking up," says the grocer or butcher hopefully. He has gone to sea for the remark without knowing it; for "looking up" is what is said of a ship when close-hauled and points off her course, but gradually stealing round to it through veering or backing of the wind. "I find a great falling-off," says a man. Here again is Jack's inspiration. A ship "falls off" when the wind draws ahead, and it is some adverse moral breeze that causes the falling off of those of whom the complaint is made ashore. "Overreach"—is this of nautical origin? A ship when she goes about and stretches along, say on the port tack, is "reaching," or "ratching," as sailors call it. If she holds on too long may not she be said to "overreach" herself? Be this as it may, the term "whip it out," "speak it quickly" is unquestionably nautical. Many people might suppose that this meant "Thrash it out of yourself;" but the fact is, a whip at sea is a rope rove through a block, and often used for hoisting things up on deck from alongside. Therefore, to whip it up or out is to hoist it out, and this is what landsmen mean though they may not know it. Then there is the term "come to." "She fainted, but it was long before I could get her to come to." A ship comes to (when, after being off the wind, her helm is put down, and she is brought to her course, or as near to it as the wind permits. Thus a woman is very much off the wind in a swoon, but she comes to her course again, comes to herself and to her proper life, when she revives. A man with a weak intellect is "cranky." A crank ship is a ship that leans easily and perilously under a small weight of wind from the want of stability. She is "cranky" as a half-witted person is, and the term comes from her. "He's got no ballast in him" means a tendency to capsize and founder when said of a man, and the image is completely nautical. I am surprised to find the word "canted" coming from the mouth of a lady the other day tell a mill[illegible] was not sufficiently canted up on [illegible]ant" at sea means to turn, to lift [illegible] the head of a ship off, to cant a [illegible]d of it, and so on. "To brace [illegible]on expression. "To brace [illegible] this must be referred to bracing [illegible] a ship, for which no doubt she is [illegible]r if the wind doesn't draw too fa[illegible] speaks of a woman as being "in good trim," said of her attire, and of a man speaking of him physically. A ship is in good trim when her cargo is so stowed that she sits on the water perfectly, as she should. Scores of other terms have been introduced into our common every-day speech from the sailor's vocabulary, such as "drifting," "making headway," "making leeway," "holding its own," "shot in the locker," "how the land lies," "pull together," "rakish," "go ahead," "lurch," "Where are you bound to?" "a man's sheet-anchor," "Look out for squalls," "rigged out," "cruising about," "the coast is clear," and dozens [illegible]; but my memory cannot immediately [illegible] the list, nor, perhaps, are further examples necessary. That this should be the case—that landsmen should find so much expressiveness in terms of which they have no notion of the etymology, nor of the objects and manœuvres they indicate to a sailor—powerfully illustrates the almost human vitality that is to be found in ships and their capacity for their own behaviour on the ocean, and by what they are made to do, of furnishing commentaries which pass into proverbs and sayings upon human nature its vices, virtues, and weaknesses.

THE SANITY OF MRS. WELDON.

In the Queen's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Hawkins and a Common Jury, Mrs. Weldon sued Dr. Semple upon the ground that he, in April, 1878, improperly signed a certificate for the purpose of having her confined in a lunatic asylum, and also for trespass in her house.

Mrs. Weldon conducted her case in person; and Mr. E. Clarke, Q.C., and Mr. Anderson were for the defendant.

James Samuel Bell was called, and said that he was a broker's man in 1878, and was employed by Mr. Hirschfeld, an accountant and broker. In March of that year he was put in possession at Tavistock House. He described what passed when Dr. Forbes Winslow and Mr. Wynn came to the house. During all the time that he saw Mrs. Weldon, from the 4th to the 15th of April, it did not in the least strike him that she was queer in her mind or dangerous.

Mrs. Weldon:—You were not afraid of me?

Witness:—Not at all.

Miss Elizabeth Grey said that she called upon Mrs. Weldon at Tavistock House about two o'clock on the 15th of April, 1878. There were a man and two women in the hall and two policemen in the library. One of the women asked Mrs. Weldon to go with her.

Mr. Clarke said that there was really no controversy as to what took place that day.

Witness continued:—The woman said that Mitchell and Stewart would know what she came for. The man shouted, "Take her," and the women went one on either side of Mrs. Weldon and took her by the arm. She struggled, freed herself, and went back to the library. Witness and Mrs. Lowe helped her. She barricaded herself in her room by boxes, the things being placed against the door on the inside. Witness saw the lunacy order. Witness had attended Mrs. Weldon's classes, and stayed in the house with her and received singing lessons from her.

Mrs. Weldon:—Did you ever know a more orderly, merry, happy, person than myself during that time?—Witness:—Never.

You never knew me other than calm and contented?—I never knew you in any other way even under the greatest excitement. These proceedings had to a great extent made a difference in her visiting Mrs. Weldon, not on witness's own account, but on that of her family.

Cross-examined.—Mrs. Weldon was not paid for the music lessons she gave witness. She heard nothing about spiritualism from Mrs. Weldon, or about supernatural voices or appearances.

Mr. Charles Spencer Percival, secretary to the Lunacy Commissioners, said that he had been subpœnaed to produce orders and certificates for Dr. Winslow's asylums between 1880 and 1884, but he had not brought them. He understood there were 441 orders for confinement in those two asylums between those dates. He did not know personally how many certificates had been signed by Dr. Semple for Dr. Winslow's asylums. He only knew what the clerk told him.

Mr. Justice Hawkins.—What the clerk told the witness would be sure to be correct.

Mrs. Weldon.—I have not so much faith in the Commissioners of Lunacy as your lordship has (laughter).

Mr. Justice Hawkins.—I have no personal knowledge of them at present; but what may happen some day I do not know (laughter).

Mrs. Weldon wished to ask the witness whether it was according to law that mad doctors should fill up their own orders.

Mr. Justice Hawkins.—He himself was the only person there who could say what the law was.

Mrs. Weldon.—Lord Shaftesbury in the House of Lords did not much like the opinion of the Judges (laughter).

Mr. Justice Hawkins.—There are a good many people who do not like the opinion of the Judges (laughter). They may take us as lunatics (laughter).

Witness said he could not tell what the practice was as to the filling up of orders, because he only saw copies. The originals were retained by the persons to whom they were addressed, as their warrant for [illegible] should each have a separate [illegible] the patient.

Mr. Justice Hawkins said that was a question for him.

Mrs. Weldon.—But Lord Shaftesbury managed all these matters, and a hint from Mr. Percival might cause an alteration in the practice.

Mr. Justice Hawkins.—I wish that Lord Shaftesbury would manage this matter also (laughter).

Dr. James Edmunds said that he visited Mrs. Weldon on 19th April, 1878, talked with her for an hour and then gave this certificate:—"I have to-day carefully examined Mrs. Georgina Weldon as to the state of her mind, and I have had more than an hour's conversation with her. In my judgment she is perfectly sane." She had some peculiar notions as to the simplification of ladies' dresses.

Mr. Justice Hawkins.—That does not show insanity (laughter).

Witness.—I came to the conclusion that she was right on these points (laughter). She also had notions as to the education of young children, the training of voices of young children, of the care with which they should be taught to enunciate their words when young. He got her to illustrate her mode of teaching, and he came to the conclusion that upon all these points she was right. He carefully studied the case, and concluded Mrs. Weldon was absolutely sane, and that there was no pretence for detaining her. He was much struck by the great neatness and tidiness of her dress in every particular. He examined some holes that had been darned in her dress, and they were beautifully darned (laughter).

Cross-examined.—He seems to be an expert in that matter (laughter).

Cross-examined.—If persons thought that they heard imaginary voices, that would indicate a defect in the auditory apparatus within the brain, but not unsoundness, and we were all more or less unsound.

Mr. Justice Hawkins.—That is the very question I was going to ask you. Is there any exception to that?

Witness.—None, except, perhaps, your lordship when sitting in Court (loud daughter.)

To Mr. Anderson.—Delusion was the sign of unsoundness; but some delusions were harmless, whilst others were dangerous. If she had told him of a miraculous shower of stars falling and covering her with an immortal light, he should have thought that a crazy thing to say. It would be an illusion of the sight. If she had said that she had a second vision of immortal light in which she saw an essay written by Christ that would take her three months to read, he should have considered her distinctly insane. He should not have certified for her detention in an asylum unless he saw that she was going to do some dangerous act. If a man told him that he believed in the devil he should not consider him insane; but if he said that the devil had sat and talked with him for several hours, he should consider him insane; and if that the devil had told him to murder his brother in the next room on the first opportunity, then he should lock him up. If Mrs. Weldon had told him that she had a dog with an angel in it, and a rabbit with a devil, he should have thought them crazy notions, practically insane; though some people on what were called religious matters had almost absurd beliefs. If she had said she believed that the spirit of her dog had been seen by the boy he should have considered her insane.

Mr. Justice Hawkins.—You do not believe in animals having souls?

Witness.—Well, many animals came down from Heaven in a sheet, and I do not know what to think.

Re-examined.—He was not a spiritualist. He did not see why Atheists should not go mad.

Is seeing visions a sign of insanity?—St Paul saw visions. When St. Paul fell down and saw a bright light my impression is that he had an attack of sunstroke (laughter) or an epileptic fit (laughter). Balaam was not insane in believing that he heard his ass speak if the ass had actually spoken. Swedenborg he should think decidedly insane, though not fit to be detained. And he should think that John Wesley was in times of exaltation insane for a time.

Dr. George Wild gave similar evidence as to Mrs. Weldon being sane in April 1878.

Cross-examined.—He was a spiritualist. He believed in supernatural voices being heard, though he never heard a voice from Heaven, and Socrates was always guided by a voice. It was common for insane people to believe that they heard supernatural voices. He should not have considered the shower of stars as a sign of insanity. There were similar things told in the lives of the Saints.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 29th July, as compared with that for the 22nd July:—

Liabilities.	July 22. Rs.	A.	P.	July 29. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,59,436	4	4	41,59,436	4	4
Treasury Balance	2,36,00,507	4	6	2,23,15,085	12	11
Other Deposits	2,17,58,395	15	11	2,29,11,035	1	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,43,239	6	3	5,50,458	9	4
Sundries	12,51,110	13	8	12,36,742	11	6
Rs...	7,13,12,689	12	7	7,11,82,738	7	10
Assets.						
Government Securities	81,08,706	0	0	80,33,616	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	44,22,410	0	0	43,87,910	0	0
Loans on Govt. Securities	1,05,11,436	11	10	92,74,369	3	10
Credits on do.	66,67,962	6	1	66,05,296	11	5
Bills Discounted	1,55,86,843	8	5	1,49,18,213	2	1
Balances with other Banks	5,46,924	5	11	5,50,101	9	1
Bullion	2,306	4	0	2,036	4	0
Dead Stock	11,79,850	15	11	11,80,122	11	11
Stamps	9,244	0	10	9,315	8	0
Sundries	8,12,103	4	6	7,77,101	7	4
Cash at Head Office	88,73,003	2	9	98,25,906	5	1
Do. at Branches	1,45,91,885	0	4	1,56,19,124	8	9
Rs...	7,13,12,689	12	7	7,11,82,738	7	10

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant-General's Office (Head-quarters.)
Poona, 1st August, 1884.

The C.in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Fortress of Asigarh—Sugn P J Damania, (offg in Medical Charge, 19th N I, to the Medical charge of Garrison Staff and Details, vice Surgn Willis, transferred to General Duty, Poona Circle.

No 1 Mountain Battery—Lieut R C O Stewart, R A, to be 2nd, Subaltern, vice Birdwood deceased but will do duty temporarily with No. 2 Mountain Battery, until further orders.

9th Regt N I, Surgn C F Willis M B (Genl Duty Poona Circle) to the medical charge vice Surgn Ferguson appointed to the medical charge of the 14th N I.

14th Regt N I Surgn J E Ferguson (in medical charge 9th N I) to the medical charge.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Major Ventris, Essex Regt, is directed to proceed to Egypt and join the 2nd Battn of his Regt, into which he has recently been promoted, under Transport Regulations Part I., para. 256 (i).

Lieut-Col Woodhouse, Royal Sussex Regt having resigned his probationary appointment in the Bom S C, is under instruction from Horse Guards, directed to proceed to Malta to join the 2nd Batn of his Regt.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secry of State for India, on the 26th July 1884:—Lieut J W Gordon, S C Adjt, 16th Regt N I.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:—North Staffordshire Regt—2nd Battn:—Capt N W Prior to Mussoorie, from 14th July to 31st Aug 1884, on private affairs.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr G S Henderson, Asst-at-Law, Offg Chief Presdy Magte, is also to act temply as Coroner of Calcutta.

Mr E J B Chapman, Sub-Depy Coln, Chandbally, Balasore, leave for one month, from date he may avail himself of it.

Mr J A Hopkins, C S, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 8th inst.

Mr P G Melitus, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Coln, Meherpore, Nuddea, leave for three months, from date he may be relieved.

Mr B Beames, Depy Magte and Depy Coln, Laibagh, Moorshedabad, is transfd to [illegible] to have charge of the Meherpore [illegible] that dist during absence of Mr P [illegible] leave.

Mr H J Newbery, Offg Magte and [illegible] to act in first grade of Magtes and Coln [illegible] ult.

Mr C A Samuells, Offg Magte and Coln, Chittagong, to act in second grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 12th ult.

Mr K B Stuart, Coroner of Calcutta, leave for four months, from date he availed himself of it.

The Hon H J Reynolds, Secy to the Govt of Bengal, in the Genl and Revenue Depts, to be a Member of the Board of Revenue, from 29th inst, vice Mr H L Dampier, C S, resigned.

Mr A P MacDonnell, Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Genl and Revenue Depts, is confirmed in that appointment from the 29th inst, vice the Hon'ble H J Reynolds.

Mr C H Vowell to be a Magte and Colr, of the third grade from 29th inst, vice Mr A P MacDonnel.

Mr Vowell will continue to act in the second grade of Magtes and Colr in Patna.

Mr T J Murray, Jt Magte and Depy Colr of the second grade is promtd to first grade of Jt Magtes and Depy Colrs, from 29th inst, vice Mr C H Vowell Mr Murray, holding an appointment in Assam is seconded in this grade.

Mr F H B Skrine is promtd temply to first grade of Jt Magtes and Depy Colrs from 20th inst vice Mr T J Murray.

Mr Skrine will continue to act as Magte and Depy Colr of Howrah.

Mr C J O'Donnell, Tempy Jt Magte and Depy Colr of second grade, is confirmed in that grade, from 29th inst, vice Mr T J Murray.

Mr G Stevenson temply to be a Jt Magte and Depy Colr of second grade from 29th inst, vice Mr F H B Skrine. Mr Stevenson, holding an apptmt in Assam, is seconded in the grade.

Mr. H F Matthews temply to be a Jt Magte and Depy Colr of second grade, from 20th, vice Mr G Stevenson.

Mr Matthews will continue to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Furreedpore.

Mr C J O'Donnell, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Chittagong, to act as Magte and Colr, during absence of Mr J J Livesay.

This cancels order of 22nd inst, apptg Mr F H B Skrine, Offg Magte and Depy Colr, Howrah, to act as Magte and Colr of Bogra.

Mr R W Carlyle, Offg Jt Mate and Depy Colr, Sonpatgunge, Sarun, is vested with the powers of a Colr, under Act X of 1870, in Sarun.

Mr J Boxwell, Offg Magte and Colr, Gya on leave, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr J C Price, Offg Mate and Colr, Durbhunga, is confirmed in the apptmt.

Mr R Worsley, Offg Magte and Colr, Chumparun, on leave, is confirmed in that appt.

Mr T Norman, Offg Magte and Colr, Mozufferpore, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr G J Cawley, Dist Supdt of Police, is posted to Manbhoom.

Mr F A Chichester, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Beerbhoom, leave of one month and twenty-nine days from 3rd Septr next.

Mr W C Fasson, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Sarun, to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Beerbhoom, during absence of Mr F A Chichester.

Mr T C Orr to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Burdwan on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Moorshedabad, during absence of Mr J Masters.

The order of 10th inst, apptg Mr H E C Paget to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Durbhungah is cancelled.

The order of 10th inst, granting privilege leave for fifteen days to Mr C E Fabre-Tonnerre, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Sonthal Pergha, is cancelled.

Maj H M Ramsay, Dist Supdt of Police, Nuddea, to act in the first grade or Dist Supdts of Police, from 15th June 1884, vice Lieut-Col R M Skinner, on leave.

Mr G J Cawley, Dist Supdt of Police, Manbhoom, to act in the second grade of Dist Supdts of Police, from 15th June 1884, vice Major H M Ramsay.

Mr W D Pratt, Dist Supdt of Police, on leave, is posted to Moorshedabad.

Mr H G Wilkins, Dist Supdt of Police, on leave, is posted to the 24 Pergunnahs dist.

Mr G W S Cox, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the Gurjhat Mehals Police, is transd to Belasore, and to have charge of the Dist Police of that dist.

Mr A B Barnard, Asst Supdt of Police,, Gya, is transfd to Cuttack, and to have charge of the Gurjhat Mehals Police.

Mr E H D'Oyly, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Bhagulpore, is transfd to Gya.

The service of the Rev T B Speedy, Chapln of Berhampore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N W P and Oudh, from 18th July 1884.

Mr H E Wintle, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, leave for one month, from date he may avail himself of it.

Mr R Drake Sub-Depy Opium Agent Hajeepore, on leave, to act as Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Allygunge, during absence, of Mr A G Tytler.

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23 0	25 0	Chateau La Rose...	24 0	26 0
21 4	23 4	St. Julien	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
16 0	18 0	St. Etephe	16 8	18 8
14 8	15 8	Petit Medoc...	14 0	16 0
10 0	12 0	Petit Medoc, Bombay bottled.	10 8	12 8
26 0	29 0	Sparkling Red Claret	27 0	30 0
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24 0	26 0	Haut Sauterne	25 0	27 0
19 0	21 0	Barsac	20 0	22 0
15 8	17 8	Graves	16 0	18 0
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33 0	35 0	Chambertin	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits	28 0	30 0
26 12	28 12	Corton...	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 8	Volnay	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 4	Beaune	20 0	22 0
19 4	21 4	Macon...	20 0	22 0
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54 8	57 8	Finest Dry Sparkling ...	57 0	60 8
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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publisher, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.